

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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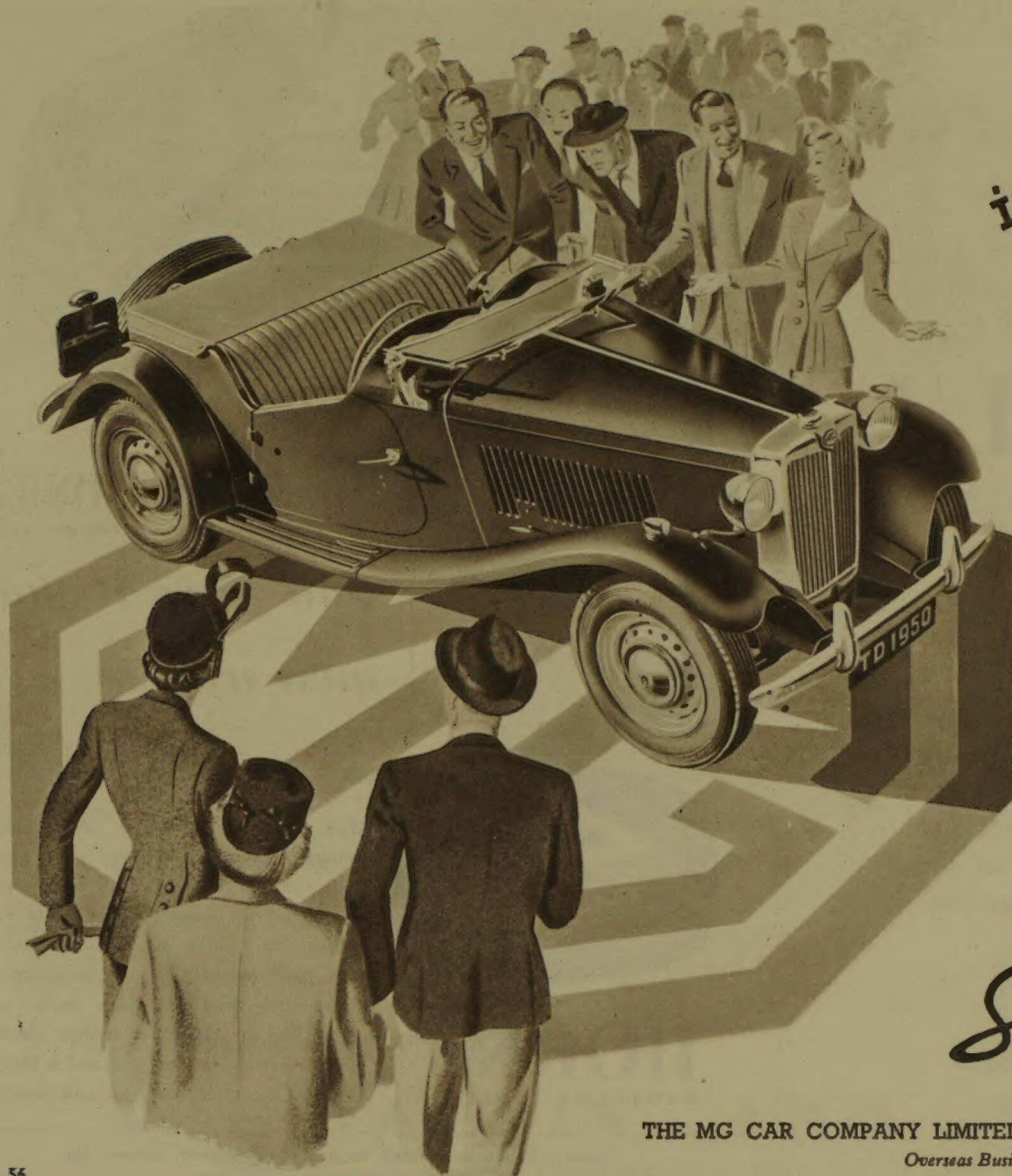
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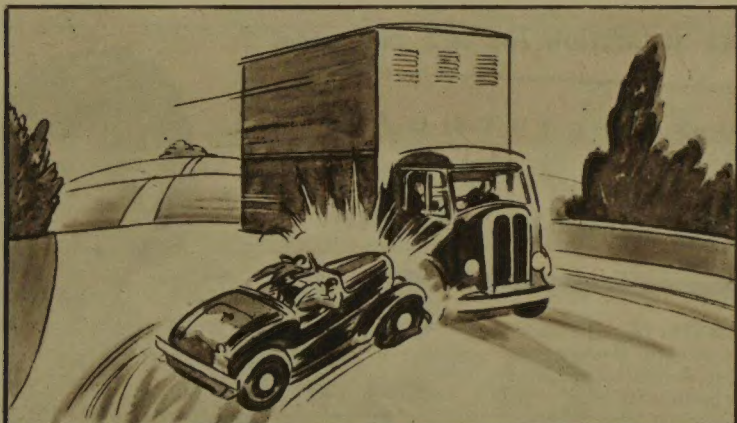
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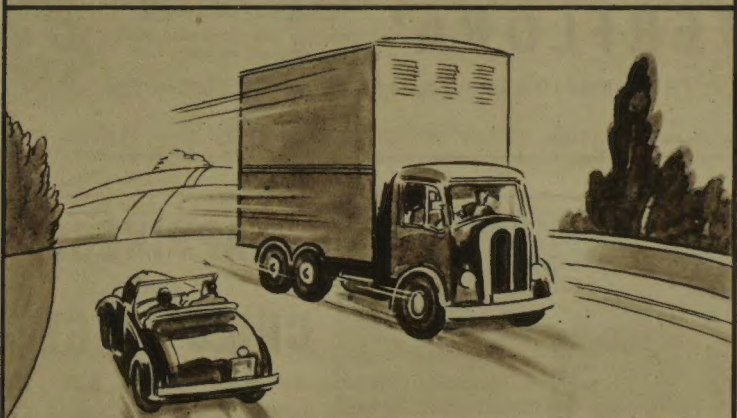
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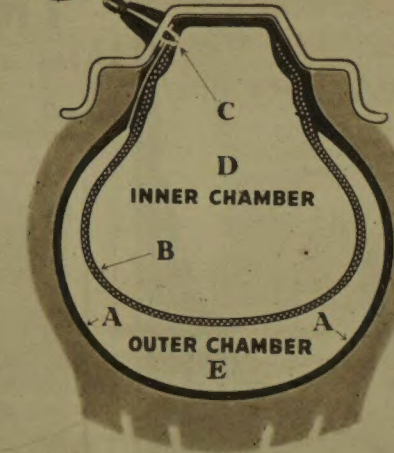
56



WITH NORMAL TYRES A SUDDEN BURST MAY LEAD TO DISASTER!



WITH GOODYEAR LIFE GUARDS A SUDDEN BURST LEADS TO A STRAIGHT CONTROLLED STOP!



## SAVING LIFE ON THE ROADS

### NEW SAFETY TUBE REMOVES DANGER FROM TYRE BURSTS

Tyre bursts come like a bolt from the blue. Without warning. There's a loud report, and your car gives a nasty swerve. If you're driving in traffic, or if your car leaves the road, you may well have a serious accident.

That is the old story: Now, with the arrival on the market of Goodyear's revolutionary new Lifeguard Safety Tube, tyre bursts become as harmless as a slow leak. This strongly built twin-chamber inner tube outlasts as many as three normal tubes. It is an economical and very practical life insurance. It will bring new peace of mind to every motorist, especially the family-man.

#### HOW THE LIFE GUARD WORKS

The Lifeguard consists of a normal rubber outer-wall (A), a strong 2-ply inner tube (B), and a patented 2-way valve (C).

Air is pumped through the valve, and inflates the inner and outer chambers (D & E) simultaneously.

The 2-way valve also acts as a pressure equaliser vent, through which air can pass between the two chambers. Because pressure is equal in chambers D & E, the free-floating inner tube moves clean away from any sharp object that pierces through to it.

As a result, when the tyre cover and outer wall of the tube give way or explode, the weight on that wheel is carried by the inner tyre, inside which 60% of the air is safely held. Axle drop is so slight that there is no instability, and no dangerous swerve. You simply bring the car to a gradual, straight stop, in complete safety.

**LIFE GUARD** SAFETY TUBES  
by **GOOD YEAR**

FOR YOUR FAMILY'S SAKE — FIT THEM NOW!

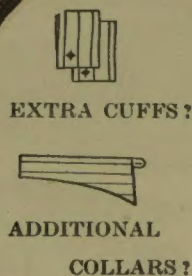


EVERY YEAR IS A VINTAGE YEAR  
IN THE VINEYARDS OF

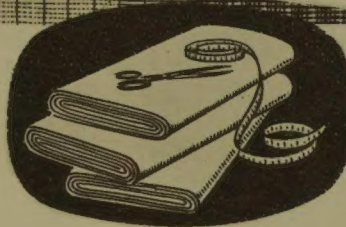
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South Australia, with its sunny, equable climate, its fertile soil and its freedom from vine-pests, is the finest wine-country in the world. Seppelts have been making wine in its fruitful valleys since 1851 and have, through four generations, set the standards for wine-making in Australia.



Have it in  
**'TRICOLINE'**  
*"The equal to silk"*  
and have it your  
own way



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tea in bed!*

The GOBLIN Teasmade makes your dream come true with a luxurious four-fold service. Automatically it wakes you up, lights the room and makes the tea, which you can then enjoy, and it tells you THE CORRECT TIME. Price, crockery not included, £15.4.9 (P.T. paid). Without tray, £13.13.8 (P.T. paid).

- ★ MAKES THE TEA
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From all  
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★ REMINDER SUGGESTION FOR MEN ONLY—No. 2

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Ask your nearest "Interflora" florist for details of this unique and inexpensive service.



Look for the "Winged Mercury"  
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is every  
**CHILD'S RIGHT**  
But—there are  
still many tragic lives  
needing  
**HELP**

A NATIONAL BUT  
UN-NATIONALISED WORK  
Gifts gratefully received by the Secretary  
**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
**CHILDREN'S SOCIETY**  
(Formerly Waifs and Strays)  
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5,000 NOW IN OUR CARE



*A mappin*

*dressing case*



The fittings in this distinctive dressing-case are of beige enamel and richly gilt sterling silver with cut glass accessories, and are contained in a separate attaché case that lifts out easily, leaving a large roomy compartment underneath for clothing.

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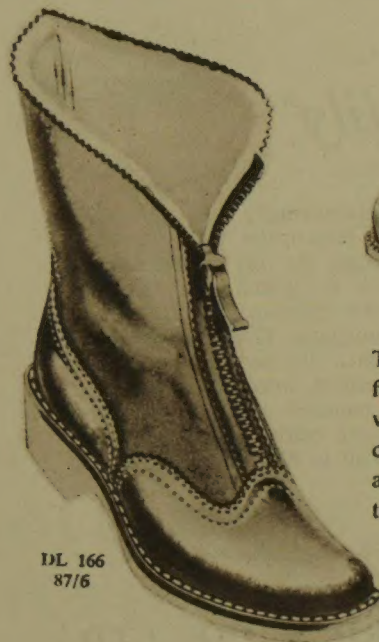
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Whitworth Works, Birmingham, 9

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DL 166  
87/6



DL 167  
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Two Bootee models with warm fleecy lining. Styled by Swan for winter wear, and fashioned by fine craftsmen. Swan Shoes are sold at the better shoe shops and stores throughout the United Kingdom.



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For men's shoes by CROCKETT & JONES LTD., NORTHAMPTON ask for *Health Brand*

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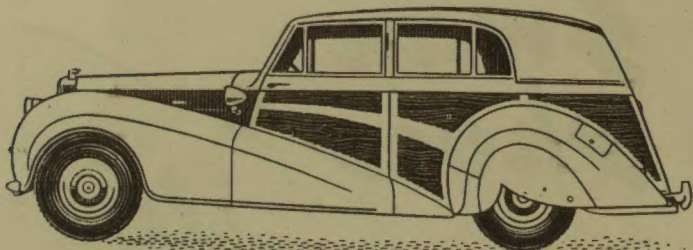
**OMEGA**  
*Automatic*

Shock-resistant • Anti-Magnetic • The thinnest self-winding watch yet devised

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Just for fun Harold Radford invites you to spot

POPULAR MISQUOTATION No. 4



*Gilding the lily\**



A very successful example of this normally unprofitable occupation is to be seen in the "Countryman" saloon. In this case the 'lily' is the famous Bentley Mark VI chassis and it is 'gilded' with a body especially designed to provide the sportsman with a really lovely car for both town and country use. The "Countryman" is complete with every refinement. Its very large luggage accommodation is easily convertible into extra passenger room if needed. The body is panelled and painted above the waist line, with visible framing below. This is a superlatively good car, well worth a visit to Melton Court just to see! Will you be coming?

\*To paint the lily  
(King John)

*Harold Radford*

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Please lend a hand in  
this Christian work.

**10/-**

will buy one child's food  
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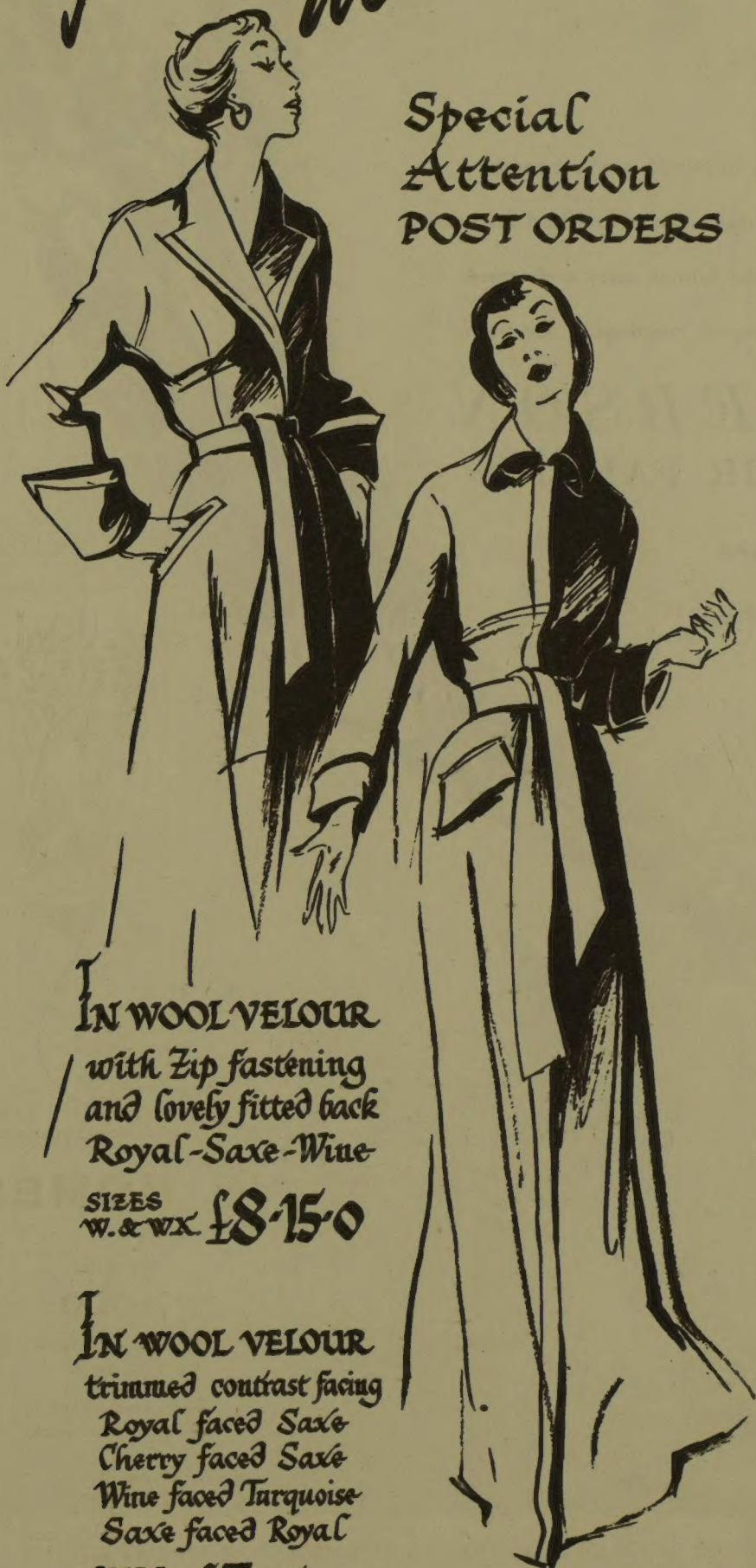
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**IN WOOL VELOUR**  
with Zip fastening  
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Royal-Saxe-Wine

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Sterling Silver Tea and  
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Entrance to '112'

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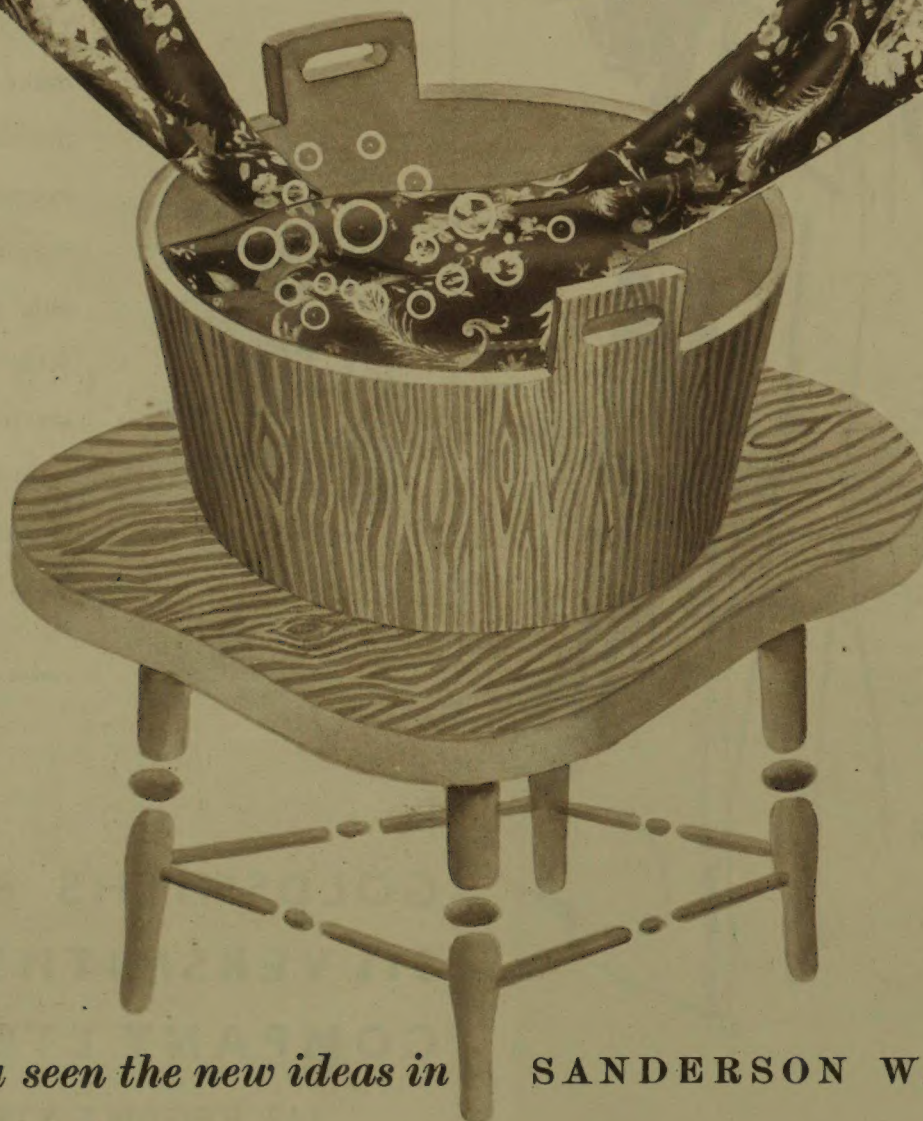


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to brighten the air of a whole house. Now, and for years  
ahead, because Indecolor fabrics carry a charmed  
life, secure against fading or 'running' in the wash.

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*sun-resisting*

*washproof*



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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1950.



**THE VICTOR OF KOREA IN THE RECAPTURED CAPITAL OF SOUTH KOREA : GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE THRONE ROOM OF THE CAPITOL IN SEOUL.**

General MacArthur's victory in Korea after three months of enforced retreat was crowned on September 26th. by the capture of the South Korean capital (which fell on July 29th.). On September 28th. he drove to the Capitol building, Seoul, and later in a short ceremony handed over

the civil responsibility for the city to Mr. Syngman Rhee, the South Korean President, and his Government. On October 7th. American soldiers went over the 38th. Parallel into North Korea, the first allied troops other than South Koreans, to do so.





By ARTHUR BRYANT.

All human beings are equal in the eyes of God. I do not know how anyone can be sure of this, but it is a generous belief and a principle on which much loving, kindly and ennobling human action has been based. It is a belief which has softened and sweetened the harsh, cruel life of this world. It ought to be true, and I believe it to be true. Yet the corollary is certain: that human beings are not equal in the eyes of one another. Ask any mother whether her neighbour's child is the equal in her eyes of her own; ask any lover about the relative merits of her or his loved one as compared with the common ruck of men or women.

For all but a minute fraction of humankind life would have no sweetness or comfort without such a conviction. Indeed, when human beings are not actively engaged in some absorbing occupation or struggling against dire necessity, much of their time seems to be occupied in stressing the importance, in one form or another, of the inequalities between man and man. They seek, frequently to the loss of their own peace of mind and that of others, to increase and accentuate the distinctions between themselves and other men. They take pride and pleasure in the superiority of their looks or of their morals or their possessions or their political beliefs

deeply; they take their political beliefs on their face value only. When they vote for a policy of equality, they are merely voting for the destruction of advantages enjoyed by others over themselves, but not for the destruction of the advantages they enjoy over others. The pretty girl in the factory may be glad to think that she is helping by her suffrage to deprive a richer woman of her fur coat or pearls. But she would never vote for a policy which ordained the marring of her own loveliness in order to render her the equal instead of the superior of her plain sister. The inherent inequality— injustice if one likes—of this baffling world will never be removed by legislation; indeed, as one inequality is ironed out by man's impotent egalitarian laws, another is emphasised in its place.

Remove inequalities of income and one merely increases the inequalities of intellect, physique or looks. In a world in which there were no inequalities of wealth or status, the unfair advantages enjoyed by the big rough or the fascinating blonde would become intolerable. It was because of this that men and women first devised political and social inequalities. The law of property began as a check on the unequal and superior power of the big tough. The law of

the nation's leadership, in other words of the nation's leaders. For leadership in the last resort depends like every other human activity, not on administrative machinery, but on men. For the past century or more we in this country have set an ever-increasing store on the overriding importance of administrative machinery. We started to do so in the first place because our administrative machinery a hundred years ago was antiquated and in manifest need of reform. But lately, and particularly since the triumph of the Fabians, this excessive belief in the capacity of administrative rules and regulations instead of in human capacity, conscience and judgment has become a menace to our security. It has started to rob our national policy of integrity, strength and purpose. Since terrestrial affairs depend mainly on the quality and capacity of human beings, that quality and capacity is more important than anything else in the world. The real problem of government is not to devise, so far as possible, knave-and-fool-proof rules—valuable though this may be—but to create human beings who are neither knaves nor fools and then entrust them with the control of government. Government is political power—the most perilous and difficult force man has to regulate. Only a trained and exceptional man is even comparatively fit to be



COMMEMORATING THE TERCENTENARY OF THE FIRST COLOURS PRESENTED TO THE SCOTS GUARDS BY CHARLES II.: THE CEREMONY AT FALKLAND PALACE ON SEPTEMBER 30, WHEN COLOURS PRESENTED TO THE 2ND BATTALION, THE SCOTS GUARDS, IN 1886 WERE LAID UP IN THE PALACE CHAPEL.

or their religion or their social status. This applies just as much to the professed champions of egalitarianism as to reactionaries and aristocrats. I doubt if even the most ardent enemy of privilege in the present Government regards his fellow Ministers as the equals of himself in oratorical power, political integrity and social insight. He probably wants, unless he differs profoundly from every other political leader I have met, to see not all men in No. 10 Downing Street but one man. He believes that one man of all men is most fit for its occupancy. Nor does this constitute him a more than ordinarily ambitious or egotistical man. It is as natural for a Cabinet Minister to think himself as best fitted to be Prime Minister as it is for a Major-General to think himself best fitted to be a Field Marshal. He thinks this because, deep down—even though, if a modest man, he thinks he could do first with some more experience—he is conscious of possessing powers that distinguish him from other men. He would scarcely be a human being if it were not so.

This makes the prevailing egalitarian philosophy of today all the more curious. Millions of men support and advocate political policies based on a principle in which they have no real belief. This is because human beings, though they feel deeply, seldom think

marriage began as a check on the unequal and superior power of the fascinating blonde!

It is easy to see how the present craze for seeking political and social equality by legislation arose. It was the natural outcome of the sufferings and injustices that derived from the excessive political and social inequalities of a strongly-founded civilisation. All strongly-founded civilisations produce excessive political and social inequalities; anyone travelling in Soviet Russia today will soon discover the fact. But in Great Britain the process of levelling down has reached a point where it is interfering with the productive efficiency and creative ability of the nation. The decline in our fortunes, strength and influence since the beginning of the century has not been entirely due to the accident—if accident it was—of two World Wars. The Napoleonic Wars—they lasted twenty-two years) did not see Britain's wealth and power decline but increase. The World Wars of our time did not leave the United States poorer and weaker but richer and more powerful. It is not circumstances that ordinarily ruin men and nations but the lack of character and capacity with which they cope with circumstances. In the case of nations this means the character and capacity of

entrusted with it; no man or men, indeed, are or ever can be wholly fit for it. Yet if mankind is ever to achieve anything worth achieving and avoid a degrading and suicidal anarchy, power has to be exercised by men. The fundamental principle of all government should, therefore, be to create and train human beings with the qualities to rule and then to place them in a position in which they can exercise those qualities. The nature of man being the imperfect affair it is, one will certainly not get perfection by such means. But one will at least get constructive and creative results. Roughly speaking, that is what our old English system of governance achieved; it created and maintained institutions which formed character—resolution, mental alertness, courage, moderation, integrity, decency and common sense—and recruited from such institutions the men to rule the State. It did not give them absolute power—it was wise enough never to do this, for men are never fit for it—but it gave them power enough to do the job for which they were trained. Somehow or other we have got to find a way in the changed conditions of modern life to produce the same practical results, and any administrative machinery or political philosophy that prevents us from doing so has to be adapted to the realities of the world we inhabit.





... we shall assist mankind to surmount international crises"; Mr. Aneurin Bevan speaking.



"A few failures of the aggressor will mean ... the triumph of peace"; Mr. E. Bevin.



The opening of the 49th Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Margate on October 2; the Mayor of Margate is speaking.



A private conference between two leading figures in the Government; Mr. Herbert Morrison whispering urgently to Mr. Attlee at Margate.



"We have accepted the responsibility of carrying on the Government under difficult conditions"; Mr. Attlee.

# LABOUR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE AT MARGATE : A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GATHERING AND PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

The 49th Annual Conference of the Labour Party (under the chairmanship of Mr. Sam Watson) took place at Margate from October 2-6. The most important achievement of the gathering was the adoption of "Labour and the New Society", a statement of Socialist principles—not an Election manifesto—introduced by Mr. Herbert Morrison on October 4. Mr. Aneurin Bevan wound up the debate on the document in a brilliant speech. The Prime Minister spoke of the 'novel and difficult' Parliamentary situation resulting from the General Election. On October 5, Mr. Ernest Bevin covered a wide field in his speech on Foreign Affairs.



## COMMUNIST ACTION IN INDO-CHINA : DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING FRENCH TROOPS.



French troops man a road "somewhere in Vietnam" as the search for snipers in the paddy fields proceeds.



During a running fight in the Tonking district : French troops leave their vehicle to attack a Communist outpost.



After a jungle council-of-war, Vietnamese officials leave by boat after discussions with French officers.



French and Vietnamese troops wading a jungle stream while hunting out Communist guerillas.



French "crabs" or amphibious vehicles disembarking from a landing craft in Cochin China swamp country.

Of recent weeks, no doubt in sympathy with the Korean war, Communist activity in Vietnam, or Indo-China, has flared up ; and French and native Vietnamese troops have been fully engaged with the Communist guerillas of Vietminh. The jungle nature of the country, as in Malaya, is very heavily in favour of irregular forces and the photographs on this page give some



A French "crab" in action : an amphibious A.F.V. moving to land in the Cochin China swamps.

idea of the difficulties confronting the forces of law and order. At the time of writing, the most distinct events in a sporadic campaign were the rebels' capture of Dong Khe, the French reorganisation of their northern line, and a Franco-U.S. meeting in Saigon to discuss American military aid to Indo-China.





**THE FIRST HOME FROM THE KOREAN WAR : THE CRUISER "BELFAST", MAKING HER WAY UP CHANNEL PAST DUNGENESS.**

On October 5th. the 11,260 ton cruiser H.M.S *Belfast* (Captain Sir Aubrey St. Clair-Ford) moored in the Medway at the conclusion of her 10,000 mile trip from the Pacific after a two years' commission in the Far East. | She entered the Korean War at 90 minutes notice and fired 1,000 rounds from her 6 inch armament during her part in the conflict. She took part in bombardments and patrols, but suffered no damage or casualties.



## FROM RED RIOTS TO RED HERRINGS: RECENT EVENTS IN PICTURES.



Crowds gathering at Bow Street Police Court on Oct. 5, as the Government took its first action in the then 20-day-old unofficial North London gas strike and prosecuted ten of the leaders. All ten were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.



Communist rioting in Vienna: an attempt to disrupt traffic by piling debris on the tram tracks which were later sealed with tar. An attempted general strike on October 4 broke down, but Russian-protected rioting followed in several districts.



The United Nations vote for a unified and independent Korea: a view of the General Assembly when the eight-power proposal to that effect was endorsed by 47 votes to 5, with eight abstentions.



(Above) Some of Scotland's "frozen assets": deep-frozen kippers, some of the four million with which it is planned to invade the U.S. breakfast table, exhibited at a London hotel.

(Right) Now accepted by the U.S. Treasury as genuinely by Vincent Van Gogh: the "Study by Candlelight", a self-portrait, whose authenticity was recently questioned in a Dutch newspaper.







**THE NEW CIVIL DEFENCE UNIFORM : NAVY BLUE BATTLEDRESS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.**

The new Civil Defence uniform began to be available this month and members of the Corps are eligible for it after completing 10 hours training. Men are to wear navy blue battledress and women battledress blouses with skirts, although slacks will be provided for special duties. The badge of the Corps in gold thread is worn on the left breast and left side of the beret.

The name of the particular Division appears below the breast badge, while the branch of the service is shown on the sleeve below the shoulder seam. Greatcoats with embossed plastic buttons will also be issued. Normally the neck of the blouse is closed, but may be worn open showing white shirt and collar with black tie, provided by the individual member.



## SIXTEENTH-CENTURY IRISH REBELLIONS.

**"ELIZABETH'S IRISH WARS"; By CYRIL FALLS.\***

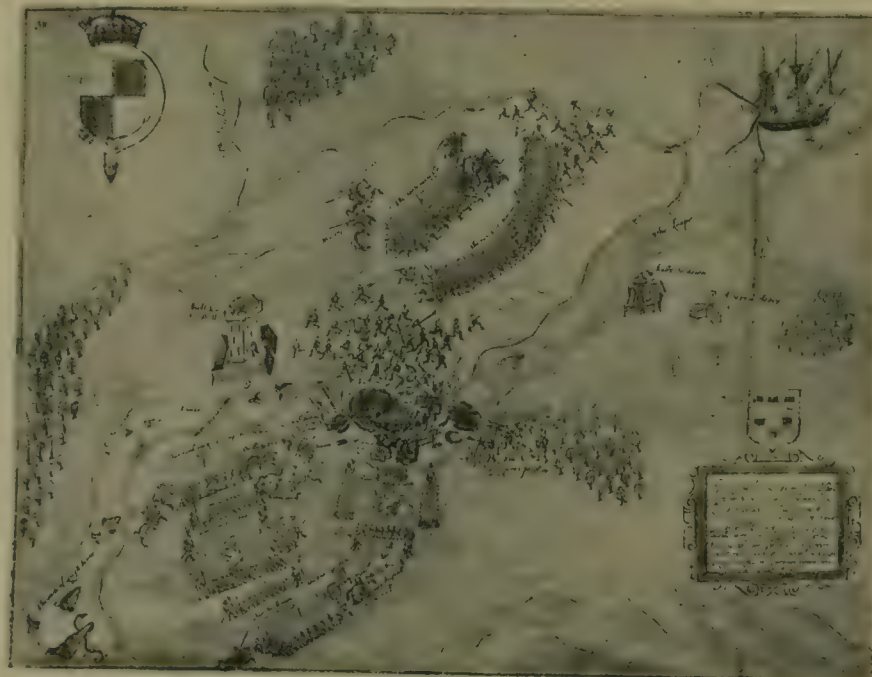
An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

The last book I read by Professor Falls was a history of the Second World War. It was as good as a short history of recent events could be, written from records accessible to us all, and without foreknowledge as to the relative importance and influence which those various events will have in the eyes of posterity. A book on a subject like that, written by whatsoever author, with whatsoever knowledge of backgrounds and the military art, must partake of the nature of journalism, and be subject, for all sorts of reasons, to supersession. But in this new book there is no touch of that. It is the work of a historian, a military historian, and a "research student" burrowing after facts in regions where none has preceded him. His sources are now neither the newspapers, nor the provisional despatches of commanders in the field, friendly or enemy, nor the tentative schemes of politicians "for ever climbing up the climbing wave." The events of which he writes are "far away and long ago," though, like all causes, they still have their effects and will have them to all human eternity. But they are remote from us; they can be dispassionately studied by a dispassionate man; it is unlikely that many more "facts" will be made available for us; and the area of facts into which he penetrates has been very little explored even by Irish, let alone English, historians. This is history, fortified by countless references to Calendars of State Papers and Family Archives; and, as usual with history, it generates a whole swarm of "why on earths?" "suppose that!" and "if only!"

"The strategic problem of Ireland in relation to England is eternal" and, in these days of submarine warfare, greater than ever. In Elizabeth's days Ireland as a Spanish base was the thing dreaded; there were Spanish garrisons in Irish ports during the last great rebellion of Tyrone. Yet historians have taken little interest in the Irish wars; as for the general reading public it never seems to be interested in military struggles outside Europe, as witness the indifference of the ordinary educated layman to our various successful campaigns in India and the War of American Independence, which we lost. Professor Falls sums it up: "Elizabeth's wars were not, then, unimportant, and they illustrate an English embarrassment which still exists. Whether Irish warfare be in itself as uninteresting as previous historians have apparently concluded is a question which must be left to the reader to answer. Many of the personages who appear in it are impressive. Its background, the dissolution of a Celtic community in contact with a Teutonic influenced by Roman laws and ideas, is pathetic. These pages will at least make it clear that the conduct of the wars became more systematic than the historians have generally admitted. While at first sight—and some of these historians did not spare the subject a second glance—the maintenance of English power in Ireland appears to have been achieved by purposeless slaughter accompanied by indecision, waste and corruption, policies were in fact worked out, though they were not always pursued, and remarkable advances in efficiency and organisation took place."

"These policies may not have been profound or far sighted; they were practical and of short range." How could they have been otherwise? No amount of planning could have given Englishmen a notion of future events or of what dangers needed averting; their job was to enforce the authority of the Crown against what in England would have been called "turbulent barons." The military measures which they took are clearly described by Professor Falls (the military art does not necessarily require large forces for its exercise; and the main elements of warfare are constant, whatever the variety of terrain) with an abundance of graphic detail and firm delineations of characters on both sides. But nationalist aspirations are not one of the things with which he has to complicate his narrative, though there are plenty of politics interwoven into it. And there are passages which are bound to amuse those who firmly believe that everything must always

war when it was resolved to assault the English camp before daybreak, the Spaniards having undertaken to sally forth in strength at the first alarm. Mountjoy promptly strengthened the guards and put the army in readiness. He further directed that at the setting of the moon the flying squadron, under the orders of Sir Henry Power, should take up a position west of the camp, close to the main guard of the cavalry. After that he could only wait." The battle was won. Had the English army not been able to produce a bottle of whiskey the history of Ireland might have been different. I wonder if MacMahon had drunk half the bottle before he sent his useful acknowledgment of the present.



THE PASSAGE OF THE ERNE AT BELLEEK, 1593. THE ANGLO-IRISH ALLIES FORCE THE FORD UNDER COVER OF FLANKING FIRE. (COTTONIAN MSS.)



SIDNEY ON THE MARCH. A PARTY OF HORSEMEN IN THE VAN; MUSKETEERS IN TWO "WINGS" IN FRONT OF THE PIKEMEN; CAVALRY IN REAR, WITH MORE MUSKETEERS ON THEIR FLANKS.

(The Image of Ireland.)

have been "rather different" in Ireland. For instance, this about the critical affair at Kinsale, when Mountjoy was outside a town full of Spaniards and had Tyrone behind him, the two parties having arranged a combined assault upon him. "Mountjoy was watchful. When, on 21st December, the Irish in force approached Spittle Hill from the north, he quickly mustered adequate strength to meet them; but they drew off under cover of darkness. Then treachery in the Irish camp gave him warning of the date on which the combined assault was to be delivered, a great advantage to a man facing odds of at least three to two. With Tyrone was Brian MacHugh Oge MacMahon, the unsuccessful candidate for the chieftaincy of Monaghan during the second viceroyalty of Fitzwilliam. This commander had run out of whiskey, and now, on 22 December, sent a boy to Captain William Taaffe, begging him to ask Carew, in whose service his eldest son had been a page in England, to send him a bottle for old time's sake. Carew sent it. The next day the same messenger brought Taaffe a letter, conveying his love to Carew, thanking him for the aquavita, and bidding him stand upon his guard that night. MacMahon declared that he had been present at a council of

The last of the Elizabethan wars was won by Mountjoy; the Spaniards in Kinsale and other places were evacuated with the honours of war; Tyrone surrendered, was pardoned by King James and had his lands restored, while Rory O'Donnell was created Earl of Tyrconnell. But the old Irish world was dying, and the age was at hand which was to see the beginning of those persecutions and expropriations which were to lead to the "Protestant Ascendancy" and the creation of a separatist nationalist sentiment. "The great experiment of setting up Tyrone and Tyrconnell once more in the north as lords of territories granted by the King failed to work. A number of factors, including an outburst of persecution of leading Catholics, vague promises of Spanish aid, indulgence in vaguely treasonable talk which the Government was believed to have heard of, claims of Protestant clergy of Church lands, loss of fisheries, resentment over the behaviour of garrisons, but most of all the realisation that the day of great independent Celtic chiefs was done, resulted in the summer of 1607 in that astonishing and tragic event, the Flight of the Earls, "Tyrone and Tyrconnell, with number of their kindred and followers." That "was followed by the Plantation of Ulster, carried out by Lord Deputy Chichester, the colonisation of the northern province with English and Scots settlers, an event which has profoundly affected Ireland ever since and the results of which have in modern times provided one of the most important of political problems." Ulster, at one time, with its proud grandees, the source of most of the trouble, when the towns from Dublin to Galway were loyal, is now passionately attached to the "English Connexion," reveres the memory of a Dutch King of England and noisily abhors the Pope, while in Dublin there sits a Parliament with a Gaelic name, legislating for a Republic for the establishment of which the man mainly responsible was a Spaniard. And Ulster is so firm in its resolution that British Governments, which in modern times have made a habit of sacrificing their friends in the vain hope of placating their enemies, have been unable, even when not unwilling, to discard it.

That is a matter of later history. "Ireland a Nation" was not yet even a phrase. Many of the great Irish families, Fitzgeralds, Butlers, Burkes, like many of the Scotch, including the Bruces and (yes!) the Stewarts, were as truly Norman as the companions of the Conqueror; while, in point of civilisation, Tyrone who was brought up at Penshurst, the home of the Sidneys, had far more in common with the Renaissance gentlemen against whom he fought than he had with the Irish Kerns and Scotch Gallowglasses whose services were impartially distributed between both sides. Even after the Flight of the Earls was not wholly lost. Many Irish fought here for Charles I (their womenfolk after one battle were butchered by Cromwell's fanatics) and the last effort of James II was made on Irish soil. But plantation after plantation, and increasing religious discrimination ultimately did their work, and to-day many Irishmen live in a dream of a quite legendary past inhabited by Nationalist Earls, O's and Mac's, fighting and dying for the "Irish People" and "the harp that once..."

Illustrations reproduced from the book "Elizabeth's Irish Wars"; by Courtesy of the publishers, Methuen.

### "WITH BEST WISHES".

It is by no means too early to think of Christmas presents—especially for friends overseas. Those in search of a present likely to be appreciated will find that a year's subscription to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS provides an ideal gift.

Each week as the new copy arrives, the recipient will be reminded afresh of the kind thought and good wishes of his or her friend at home in Britain. Orders for subscriptions for THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to be sent overseas can now be taken. They should be addressed to The Subscription Department, "The Illustrated London News," Commonwealth House, 1 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1, and include the name and address of the person to whom the copies are to be sent and the price of the subscription. Canada £5; Elsewhere abroad £5 5s. (to include the Christmas Number).

"Elizabeth's Irish Wars": by Cyril Falls. (Methuen. Seven Illustrations and a Map. 25s.).





**EVIDENCE OF THE DEADLY EFFECT OF ROCKET ATTACK BY AIRCRAFT : WRECKED NORTH KOREAN TANKS ON THE TAEJON ROAD.**

One of the few places on the South Front in Korea which offered much resistance in the United Nations' advance after the amphibious attack on Inchon and Seoul was Taejon. It fell however on September 28. (the same day that Seoul was cleared of the Communists) to the U.S. 24th. Division, which had suffered greivous losses there earlier in the campaign, their commander, Major-General Dean being lost there. During the last as-

sault on the town, U.S. tanks and aircraft put out of action 14 enemy tanks ; and our photograph, taken in the approaches to the town, shows soldiers of the division with one of their tanks (in the background) looking on the wreckage of three Red tanks, while a fourth wreck is hidden from the camera's view in the tunnel. All four had fallen to the rockets of the U.S. Fifth Air Force.





Driving towards the Capitol building: General MacArthur with Dr. Syngman Rhee, the President of the Republic of Korea.



Having a meal outside a Palace: American G.I.s of the United Nations forces who recaptured Seoul at the end of September.

**DAMAGED IN THE BATTLE FOR THE CAPITAL BUT STILL STANDING: BUILDINGS IN SEOUL'S OFFICIAL QUARTER.**

On September 28th. General MacArthur flew from Japan to Korea where he met Dr. Syngman Rhee, the President of the Republic of Korea, with whom he drove into Seoul. There in a solemn ceremony, General MacArthur, on behalf of the United Nations command, restored to President

Rhee the seat of his Government. Before leaving, the Communists set fire to most of the buildings in the city, determined to complete the destruction. But the Capitol is still standing under the shadow of the North Hill.





Hoping to recover some of their belongings ; civilians in Seoul scrabbling through the remains of what were their homes.



The ruin and devastation caused by war : a scene in Seoul after the United Nations' forces recaptured the South Korean capital.

**ONCE THE RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF SEOUL : THE DESOLATION AFTER THE LIBERATION FROM COMMUNIST RULE.**

On September 26th, General MacArthur announced that "Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, is again in friendly hands". Since then news has been received of the conditions in the city where it has been estimated that more than 10,000 civilians were massacred by the

retreating Communists. The United Nations forces found the civilians in a dazed condition as if numbed by the horrors of total war. Part of the city was in ruins ; block after block of houses having collapsed in shapeless piles of rubble.



# A WINDOW ON THE WORLD.

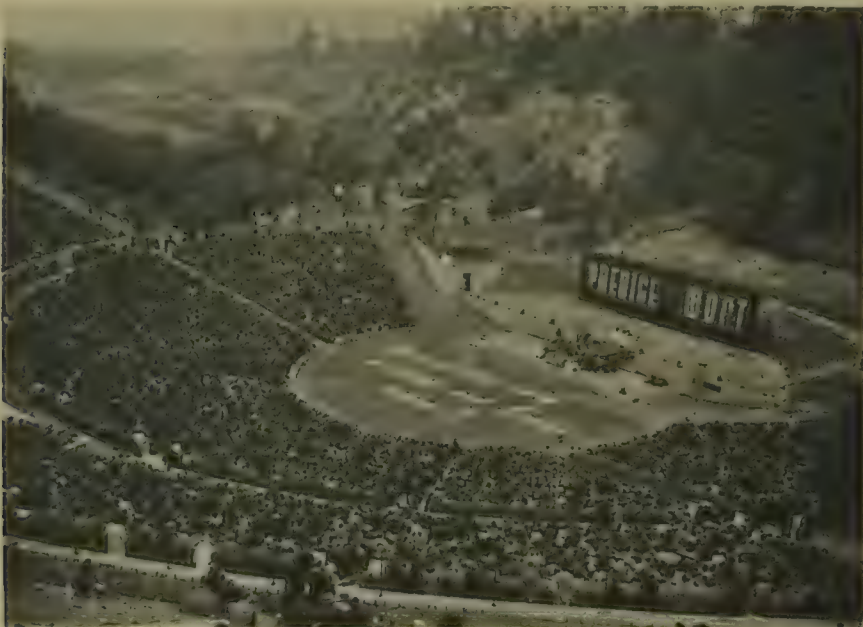
## GERMANY AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

By CYRIL FALLS,

*Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.*

Until it was announced on September 19th that the state of war with Western Germany was virtually, though not yet formally, at an end, the ordinary man hardly realised that a theoretical state of war still existed. Yet so it was, and inevitably, because no state of peace had been created. Even now there is no peace treaty, but the latest developments in the diplomatic relations between Western Germany and Germany's foes in the late war will mark a long step towards normality. Controls have been loosened internally by a slow process devised to bring about the least possible disturbance, but the Bonn Government will not have secured one of the most important functions of a free state until it gains a wide measure of control over its foreign relations. If it be argued that this progress might have been speedier, the answer to the criticism must be that the nations concerned in it have never adopted exactly the same attitude. It is comprehensible that France should not regard the question of Western German autonomy through the eyes of the United States. Long discussion has been necessary and is excusable—more so, in my view, than that about measures to permit Western Germany to contribute to her own defence.

I also regard it as probable that Dr. Adenauer, if we knew his secret mind, would be found putting the control of foreign relations first, above, though only for the moment, the contribution to self-defence. It is known that one of his chief anxieties has been the lack of a definition of the American, British, and French attitude to the Federal Republic. He has complained about this vagueness and asserted that it has hampered his plans, which must be true, however valid the reasons for the delay. Even now he may not have obtained all he has been seeking, and Western Germany's foreign relations will still fall short of the normal. The Chancellor is authorised to set up a Foreign Ministry



A MASS GATHERING OF SOME 20,000 "JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES" IN A BERLIN STADIUM, TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF THEIR BRETHREN IN EAST GERMANY. A NUMBER OF THEIR LEADERS HAVE BEEN TRIED IN EAST GERMANY AND SENTENCED TO LONG TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AS "SPIES OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

and "in suitable cases" to enter into diplomatic relations with foreign nations. It has been stated that the appointment of ambassadors to Washington, London, and Paris is not yet regarded as "suitable," mainly because it might undermine the considerable authority still vested in the High Commissioners. The United Kingdom has generally moved more cautiously than the United States, but in this case it is believed that we were prepared to go ahead more rapidly, but had to take account of the doubts of America and France. In any case, while High Commissioners remain at their posts, Western Germany cannot obtain complete freedom in foreign policy; but a great deal has been accorded, and with it she should be content.

The diplomatic side is the interest of Western Germany to a greater extent than that of the western powers. What affects them much more deeply is the simultaneous statement of the three Foreign Ministers at the conclusion of their meeting in New York that an attack on the Federal Republic would be equivalent to an attack on these powers themselves, and, what is more, that they assume responsibility for the Republic's defence. "The Allied Governments consider that their forces in Germany have, in addition to their occupation duties, also the important role of acting as security forces for the protection and defence of the free world, including the German Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin. To make this protection more effective the Allied Governments will increase and reinforce their forces in Germany. They will treat any attack against the Federal Republic or Berlin from any quarter as an attack upon themselves." If words mean what they appear to, this implies that, as soon as practicable, western defence will be moved east of the Rhine, since the Federal Republic cannot be in the true sense defended on the river.

The Foreign Ministers have also authorised the formation of mobile armed police forces, which could be combined and employed by the Government in time of emergency. The number sanctioned has not been officially announced, but it has been stated that it is 30,000 men. This is a small figure by comparison with the military police force enrolled under Russian patronage in Eastern Germany. It is well known that a broader proposal has been under discussion, the incorporation of contingents of German troops in the European forces. Here the views of the three great powers may be defined as follows: America is in favour of it; Britain agrees subject to assurance that Western Europe should first be rearmed; France, to the disappointment of Mr. Acheson, disagrees. I fancy that the difficulties in the path of M. Schuman and the Defence Minister, M. Moch—the latter a prominent Socialist—are political rather than strategic. In the case of a coalition government, the parties represented in which will soon be fighting each other on the electoral platform, such caution can be understood. Politics apart, German rearmament must cause more doubts in the mind of a French Government than in that of an American, with Britain occupying an intermediate position. By the time that arms on a larger scale than required for the mobile police force become available for Germans this problem is likely to have solved itself.

As regards the more distant future the handling of the German steel industry is even more important than that of the participation of German forces in the defence of the Federal Republic. The Ruhr represents a potential base of war industry unsurpassed in the European Continent. It is often urged that it would be dangerous to allow it to be developed once more for that purpose because such a development would permit Germany to get out of hand and become a menace to the peace of the world. This is true up to a point, but to my mind there is an even more serious risk to be considered. Suppose that anxiety about the attitude of Germany were to prove unjustified and that a new and favourable era in Franco-German relations were now opening. A reconstituted Ruhr capable of war production on a great scale would none the less become a golden prize to an invader from the east, and if he advanced upon it fast enough he might capture it virtually intact. With a Ruhr war industry added to her own Russia would become nearly as strong again as she is today. The question is not quite as simple as that because if Russia secured the Ruhr in its present state she would certainly make all the haste possible to turn it into an arsenal; but it would none the less be deplorable if the western powers and Western Germany were found to have given her a start of a year or more. Great caution and fool-proof demolition plans will be needed before any military plant is installed in the Ruhr.

Other effects of the Communist aggression in Korea include the switch to greater war production in the United States and the United Kingdom, the projected increase of their armed forces and those of France, and in our country especially a belated effort to increase the strength of fighting forces in relation to administrative. These measures may be expected to produce a certain increase of strength in the near future, but it will not be sooner than from two to three years from this autumn that the plans can bear a full harvest. To begin with there can be no more than a slight increase in the British and United States forces on the European Continent, and the French goal of a total of twenty army divisions is still distant. These projects affect Western Germany as closely as her new diplomatic status and right to form an armed *gendarmerie*, or even more so. The Bonn Government must be as conscious as our own of the yawning gap in time as well as those in material and man-power which remain to be filled. The chances of filling them are fair, but there is no certainty about the matter.

A school of thought exists which considers that rearmament on the proposed scale is itself a danger and that Soviet Russia is in fact provoking it with the object of creating general inflation and imposing an unbearable strain upon the democracies. Others assert that it may be treated as a provocation. Russia, they believe, has no intention of precipitating a war in the near future, but might be pushed into action by anxiety about the war-like preparations of her potential enemies. These arguments do not always come from fellow travellers, and where they do not they are respectable. Increased expenditure on rearmament is indeed a danger. To consider our own country only, the principle of wage restraint is everywhere groaning or cracking, and to my mind not without justification in view of the difficulty of feeding and clothing a family on the present wage scales in most industries. For the highly paid in the professions, trade, industry—and perhaps I may add literature and journalism—taxation rates have already rendered what appear to be glittering prizes almost meaningless and removed the incentives formerly provided by promises of higher remuneration for increased work. A considerable increase in taxation will involve inflation and a revival of the Black Market. And there is a possibility of rearmament being treated as provocation, however unjustifiably.

The truth is that in the world of today there can be no form of policy without its objections and its risks. A case may be made against a Western German Foreign Ministry, a *gendarmerie*, and the construction of a single tank or gun in the Ruhr. A strong case may be made against committing more American and British forces to the Continent, where for a considerable time to come they will be in danger of being cut off and destroyed in the event of aggression from the east. An equally strong case may be made against the expenditure of another £1,200,000,000 over the next three years on defence, especially in view of the virtual certainty that our Government has no intention of making economies in any other quarter. All the disadvantages outlined are, however, in my view outweighed by the advantages of the course which is being pursued. On balance it appears to me to increase the prospects of security and of peace.



THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN BERLIN, OPENED BY PRESIDENT HEUSS ON OCTOBER 1: A VIEW FROM THE RADIO TOWER, SHOWING SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS: THE BRITISH SECTION IS THE ARC-SHAPED PAVILION IN THE BACKGROUND, RIGHT.

It is in the dealings of the western powers with the Federal Republic that the greatest risks lie. Less than five and a half years separate us from the moment when Hitler's Germany crashed in ruin. How horror-stricken the general public of 1945 would have been if the negotiations with Western Germany destined to take place in 1950 had been revealed to it! Yet a year or two one way or the other makes little difference in the long run. As I ventured to point out very soon after the German surrender and have repeated on several occasions since, to keep a nation such as the German or even half of it permanently in subjection would be impossible even if it were desirable. So far from the steps towards liberation and national sovereignty hitherto taken having been unduly rash, I expect that there will have to be further progress on this path shortly. The essential safeguard is that the United States, the United Kingdom, and France should remain rigidly determined to resist the type of serialised illegalities which Hitler was permitted to carry out unchallenged. If they do that, the risks of which I have spoken and others such as the deepening of the cleavage between Eastern and Western Germany can be accepted. If they fail for lack of unity or spirit they may be laying up for themselves the worst disasters.





**A MAN OF DESTINY : GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL, THE NEW U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENCE**

General George Marshall, at sixty-nine years old, finds himself once again filling a high office in the United States Government. He has succeeded Mr. Louis Johnson as Secretary of Defence, a position of great responsibility at a time of grave decisions. During World War II General Mar-

shall was Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, and, from January 1947 to January last year, he was Secretary of State. He originated the Marshall Plan for aiding world recovery. Until his recent appointment he was head of the American Red Cross. (*Portrait by Fabian Bachrach of Massachusetts.*)





Howitzers floating down to earth ; a demonstration of weapons being delivered by air-lift. They are shown leaving the aircraft, with parachutes not yet fully open.



Before embarking for the front line ; a 75 mm. recoil-less rifle platoon of the 82nd airborne division, with a jeep and trailer, ammunition, radio and other equipment.

#### AIR LIFT AS A MEANS OF SUPPLY TO FRONT LINE TROOPS IN KOREA.

The remarkable uses of air-lift in bringing supplies and reinforcements to front line troops are illustrated by the photographs shown here. The air-lift of supplies from bases in Japan to Kimpo airfield, which was taken on September 15 after the assault on Inchon, was a factor in General

MacArthur's great and successful operation against Seoul. This air-lift was under the command of Major-General William Tunner, who directed the U.S. Berlin air-lift. The defence load which is shown in our lower photograph is devised essentially for anti-tank operations.





Air power has played an increasingly important part in the victory achieved by the United Nations Forces under the command of General MacArthur in Korea. Airborne units co-operated with the Marines in the assault on Inchon on September 15; and the taking of Kimpo airfield greatly facilitated operations. By September 25 Kimpo had become a major air base to which supplies were being flown from bases in Japan by waves of air-freighters.

**U.S. AIR POWER AS A FACTOR IN KOREAN VICTORY: PARATROOPERS BALING OUT.**





WHERE NATURE HAS OUTDONE DANTE AND DORÉ IN THE CREATION OF A HELL OF ICE : A SUBTERRANEAN LANDSCAPE OF PRIMEVAL ICE NEARLY TEN THOUSAND FEET HIGH WITHIN A PYRENNEAN PEAK.

In 1926, Norbert Casteret, the cave explorer, and his wife discovered in the Pyrenees, in the Mont Perdu *massif*, an extraordinary underground glacier; the Casteret Grotto, whose fantastic aspect and geological and glaciological features caused a sensation. Twenty-four years later, M. Casteret returned to the *massif* and with two of his daughters, Maud and Gilberte, discovered and explored a new system of imposing glacier caverns in which subterranean masses of ice of unknown thickness plunge down into

measureless abysses. These ice caverns, even higher than the Casteret Grotto, open at an altitude of about 9800 feet and are the highest known. A compressed translation of M. Casteret's account of the new caves follows:—

"At the very entrance, pure hard snow masses dived steeply into the darkness. At their foot, we travelled over expanses and rivers of ice of unknown thickness and so transparent that pebbles caught in the mass could be

distinguished at a great depth. In some parts, we had to crawl on our stomachs on the ice under low roofs, with a glacial wind blowing. Elsewhere the vaults rose to very great heights. Everywhere hung stalactites of ice, some very thin and transparent, others huge and menacing. Towers and monuments of ice, some several yards thick, rose majestically, sometimes to a height of about sixty feet . . . Our exploration continued sometimes by narrow or low corridors, sometimes along gigantic avenues;

and our progress was over a floor which was constantly changing, the ice being now smooth, homogeneous and to a considerable extent transparent; now granulated but at the same time translucent; now broken with wrinkles and ripples; and finally, in some stretches, geometrically spangled with great decorative effect . . . By-passing an impressive mass of ice, I discovered in the frozen wall an opening through which I clambered. My daughters joined me there and immediately we (*Continued overleaf*)



## THE WORLD'S HIGHEST UNDERGROUND GLACIER: EXPLORING A FANTASTIC PALACE OF ICE.



"Towers and monuments of ice several yards thick rose majestically": one of M. Casteret's daughters admires the marvels of the underground glacier.



Scaling an ice-cascade on the world's highest underground glacier. The ice in these caverns is of incredible antiquity and is called by M. Casteret "fossil ice".

(Continued) exclaimed, although we had imagined that any further capacity for astonishment or rather ecstasy had long ago been exhausted. The passage before us was entirely carpeted with crystals of ice whose profusion and richness was only equalled by their purity and unusual size. It was an unheard-of spectacle, like being in the heart of a geode (*a stone cavity internally crystallised*) but a geode of ice, a palace of crystal. But such terms are insufficient and describe nothing... I can only record that the crystals, which were absolutely transparent and octagonal in form, like some spider's webs, stood out from the walls in reliefs fifteen to eighteen inches deep. Quite apart from their beauty and their incomparable delicacy, the architecture of such formations poses some very



The ice stalactites, although of immense age, are often brilliantly transparent, although magnifying and very distorting in their effect.

difficult problems in glacial crystallography. There can be no doubt however that we have here phenomena of sublimation and some extremely ancient formations, possibly even of fossil age... (*The formation changed*) but still under the charm of the dreamlike landscapes which we had traversed, we were moving more swiftly over the floor of ice when I felt, from head to foot, a violent and inexplicable shock, which stopped me dead. Rubbing my brow, I realised the cause of the violence; I had walked straight into a wall of pure ice of absolute transparency, without fault or reflection... Still moving on, but now increasingly circumspect in consequence of the traps and illusions, optical and otherwise, which accumulate in this unreal world, I pulled up suddenly, failing to understand what I saw. Before my eyes, some paces forward, I saw a pale greenish light, of a (Continued on opposite page)



Descending an ice face sixty-five feet high, when the climber's enjoyment is tempered by the knowledge that the ladder hangs from a simple piton in the ice.



Progress in an ice cave is impossible without sharp steel crampons; and to climb the cascades, steps must be cut with an ice-axe in ice of phenomenal hardness.



## ENTERING AN UNKNOWN, UNTRODDEN WORLD OF RIGID COLD AND FROZEN BEAUTY.



Where no man has trod before and where for many thousands of years the only sound in a motionless and dead landscape of ice has been the moaning of a glacial wind: a typical vista on the Mont Perdu underground glacier.



Nearly ten thousand feet above sea-level: the entrance to the fathomless caves where a glacier of "fossil" antiquity plunges into an underground world of fantastic beauty and terrifying and age-old immobility.

(Continued) green-ness unknown to me before; and I put my hand forward and touched the light... It was a barrier of ice like the one with which I had collided, but this one was several yards thick and the emerald green tint was nothing but the colour of frozen water seen through a four-yard-thick slab of this transparent ice panel. (Shortly after this further advance was blocked, but there remained other, as yet unexplored, branches)

However that may be, these underground rivers of eternal ice present an unforgettable spectacle, one of the rarest on our planet. In the height of these giant peaks, where all is silent and terrifying, everything is immovably frozen. Only an eternally moaning glacial breeze wanders through these caves and animates the solitude of these vast deserted naves where no man has been before and where no man can dally without meeting death."



# REVEALED IN WRECKS EXCAVATED FROM THE THE BURIED "NAVY" OF THE ZUIDER ZEE: SIX

# RECLAIMED SOIL OF THE NORTH EAST POLDER. HUNDRED YEARS OF DUTCH NAUTICAL HISTORY.



Found under the soil of the north-east Polder near the former island of Skokland: A small 18th. century vessel.



Dating from the last quarter of the 14th. century: The oldest ship found in the North-east Polder which is to be preserved.



Excavated by the "quadrant" method to determine the extent to which the vessel had sunk into the ground: A buried wreck uncovered.



Showing the layers of sedimentation: The excavation of a small 16th. century fishing vessel from the bottom of the Zuider Zee.



Wrecked between 1623 and 1650: An excavated "watership" showing boulders, used as ballast, in the stern and the centre bulkhead in situ.



Lost in the first half of the 17th. century and now uncovered near the port of Lemmer: The remains of an extremely heavily built ship of oak.

Seven years ago the Netherlands Government built a great dam arching out to sea like a huge bow, enclosing over 100,000 acres of the sea bed. The water was pumped out, leaving a "Polder". Then engineers, builders, and farmers descended on the reclaimed land and soon there were roads, canals, farmhouses and fields of wheat and potatoes on the old sea bed. Early in 1948 workmen digging a drainage trench unearthed some old timbers. Their find was reported to the local Archaeological Officer of the Netherlands Government and the area was fenced off. Under skilled supervision digging began again and soon an old ship lay open to the sky. It was about 200ft. long and the great oaken ribs, some of them eighteen inches thick, retained their original oak pegs and iron



Showing the numerous oaken ribs and iron pins which held the supports of the deck planks: A 16th century merchantman found in the Zuider Zee.

bolts which were used to secure the planking. The wood was well preserved, as hard as iron, the gun-ports were still visible; even the ballast, consisting of several tons of old Dutch bricks, still lay on the bottom of the hull. This ship was a merchantman of the early 17th. century which was wrecked on the north coast of the Zuider Zee near the port of Lemmer. Altogether ninety-seven ships have been located in the soil of the North-East Polder, ranging in date from the 14th. to the 19th. century. The "quadrant" method is used to excavate these buried ships, the centre line being marked out and a longitudinal trench dug from bow to stern. Afterwards lateral ditches are cut, so that the whole vessel is marked out in sections which are excavated separately.



With the covering of soil and decking removed: A wooden "tjalk" of the Napoleonic period showing the step for the mast.



**"BATS ARE FRIENDLY" : PHOTOGRAPHS OF TAMED BATS FEEDING AND IN FLIGHT.**



Approaching the camera : a Lesser Long-eared bat which has a wing spread of about nine inches.



"Swimming through the air" : a Big Brown bat. The photograph shows how the legs and wings work in unison.



Taking milk from a small eye dropper : a baby Pipistrelle bat which could fly but not eat solid food.



Approaching a crack under a door : a Lesser Long-eared bat which regularly squeezed under this door.



"I believe that they are among the most readily tamed of any animals with which I have worked" : pipistrelle bats with Mr. Ernest P. Walker.



Hanging from a minute flaw in an electric light bulb : a pipistrelle bat resting.

In the course of his zoological studies Mr. Ernest P. Walker, Assistant Director of the National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, has discovered the secret of taming bats. On this and the facing page we reproduce some remarkable photographs of bats all of which have

been taken by Mr. Walker with the electronic high speed flash. Mr. Walker says : "For many years I tried to get onto intimate terms with bats by treating them kindly, feeding them, and allowing them to fly in our home, with little progress. Finally new methods had good results".



# SHOWING NO FEAR OF MAN : BATS REVEALED BY HIGH SPEED PHOTOGRAPHY.



Clinging to Mr. Ernest Walker's thumb: a long-eared bat, showing a clear view of its face.



Returning for more food: a Long-eared bat. Its very long ears probably assist it in locating insects on which it is presumed to feed.



Showing the wing membrane which is supported by a highly modified arm and hand: Long-eared bats. The crinkled appearance of the wings can be clearly seen.



Front and back views: long-eared bats hanging from a twig. Their fur is soft and fluffy.



Displaying their friendliness for Mr. Ernest Walker: two Long-eared bats which weigh about one fourth of an ounce each. The structure of the wing can be clearly seen.

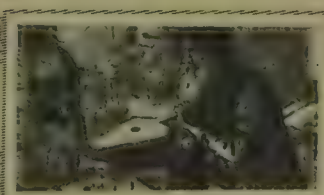
Mr. Ernest P. Walker describes how he discovered the secret of taming bats: "I noticed that bats were cold, stiff and sluggish after sleeping for a few hours. So I began to warm them in my hands before at-

tempting to feed them or let them fly. At once I found that they became more friendly, took food readily from my hands, and quickly lost all fear of me, and they would alight on me to receive food, or sleep".





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### PODS. By HAROLD BASTIN.

Botanists tell us that the carpels or seed-vessels of plants are really modified leaves. The statement may strain our credulity in certain instances, but it is easy to see that a pea-pod resembles a leaf folded upon itself and joined at the edges, from which arise the little outgrowths called "ovules"—the precursors of the seeds. This, the simplest form of carpel, is characteristic of the whole great family or natural order *Leguminosae*, whose members, represented in almost every part of the world, number several thousands. They are one and all "pod-bearers," the basic structure of their carpels being identical; yet as a demonstration of adaptive evolution a collection of different kinds of pods (such as the writer has recently examined) would be hard to beat. It illustrates to perfection how (in one of Darwin's arresting phrases) "existing structures and capacities are utilized for new purposes." Even the astonishing modifications of the limbs of

much-vaunted "keys" of the ash and the sycamore.

Of the many remarkable modifications of the ancestral carpel among the clovers, medicks and their near relations only a few of the more striking can be described here. In some instances the carpel develops into a jointed pod (technically a "lomentum") divided by transverse partitions into a series of sections. These split off consecutively from the apex backwards, thus releasing the seeds one by one. The outer skin of the separated portions is often rough, or it may be covered with hooked bristles (as in *Hedysarum coronarium*, the so-called "French honeysuckle"), adapting them for dispersal by entanglement in the coats of mammals brushing through the herbage. In other instances, such as the curious "bird's foot" (*Ornithopus perpusillus*) the entire pod is curved and tipped with a serviceable claw by means of which it attaches itself to—and is dragged away by—some passing beast. By way of contrast there are the one-seeded pods, such as those of the widely cultivated sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), whose spiky "husk" proclaims it as yet another aspirant to dispersal by animal agency.

In many members of the genus *Medicago* and its near connections the developing pod twists itself into a tight spiral and while ripening completely alters in appearance. A particularly striking example is the "Calvary" or "hedgehog" clover (*Medicago echinus*), a native of Southern Europe but easily grown as an annual in British gardens. In this instance the closely coiled pod, by developing a large number of stiff bristles, transforms itself into a very tenacious "bur" which, when carried



SHOWING (ON RIGHT) PODS WHICH HAVE TWISTED SPIRALLY IN DRYING, THUS FLINGING OUT THEIR SEEDS: RIPE PODS AND SEEDS OF A SPECIES OF BROOM.

vertebrate animals for use as organs of locomotion on land, in the water and in flight are hardly more impressive.

"In the beginning," doubtless, the pod served chiefly as a protective envelope for the developing seeds in which they could lie snugly and safely until the season appointed for germination. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that certain pods (e.g. broad bean) are lined with a non-conductive, felted material to conserve warmth and keep frost at bay, while the skins of many others become extremely tough and leathery in the course of their development.

After the safeguarding of the seeds the main problem (so to say) is their dispersal. Normally and at first this seems to have been secured by the propulsive method, the two valves or opposed halves of the pod springing suddenly apart and each by a rapid spiral twist jerking out the seeds to right and left. Among our native



EASILY MISTAKEN AT FIRST GLANCE FOR CATERPILLARS, CENTIPEDES AND THE LIKE: PODS OF *SCORPIURUS VERMICULATA*, "THE CATERPILLAR PLANT" OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

about in the fleece of a sheep or some other grazing animal, and as its coils relax, scatters its seeds over a wide area. The smooth-skinned, spirally twisted pods of *M. sativa* (lucerne) and *M. scutellata*, when detached from the plants, look for all the world like the shells of some small mollusc. Indeed, the latter is known popularly as "the Shell Medick." Some textbooks state that these particular pods are dispersed by the wind, being rolled along the surface of the ground like other light, globular objects, until eventually they fall into a convenient crevice, where they germinate. This may be so, but it seems certain also that they are often picked up and carried about by snail-eating birds (and possibly certain of the smaller mammals) to be dropped when the deception is detected.

At first glance the pods of certain species of *Scorpiurus* might be mistaken for caterpillars, centipedes and the like. Lord Avebury suggested that these resemblances may benefit the plants either by tempting insectivorous birds to swallow



RESEMBLING A CENTIPEDE AND THUS PERHAPS TEMPTING INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS TO ASSIST IN ITS DISTRIBUTION: A POD OF A SPECIES OF *SCORPIURUS*.

plants gorse and broom, vetches and trefoils are familiar examples; but the most powerful of these "sling-fruits" (as they have been called) are those of the great tropical beans (*Entada spp.*), whose pods may measure anything up to three feet in length. These giants burst with a loud report, like the crack of a rifle, and hurl their seeds to a distance of many yards. It is interesting to note that if some of these of American origin chance to fall into a river they may be carried by the current out to sea and by the Gulf Stream across the Atlantic, as far as the coasts of Norway. Thanks to their buoyancy and impervious outer skin or "testa" they suffer no harm from these ocean voyages, although at the end they need a warmer climate than that of Northern Europe if they are to germinate.

Botanists have apparently fought shy of attempts to "explain" the curiously aberrant pods of the bladder-sennas (*Colutea spp.*), hardy shrubs with a wide distribution in Central and Southern Europe and the East. These balloon-like contraptions, with their row of disproportionately small seeds, seem equally well fitted for dispersal by wind or by water, since they are extremely light, while experiment has shown that the outer skin, though thin, is singularly tough and resistant. Thus, while they are blown about like dead leaves by every gust, if they fall on the surface of water they can float for months, so that they may be carried by a stream or river far from their place of origin. The flattened pods of the true sennas (*Cassia spp.*) are obvious "monoplanes" in the real sense of the word, and in point of fact are better fitted for gliding on an air stream than the



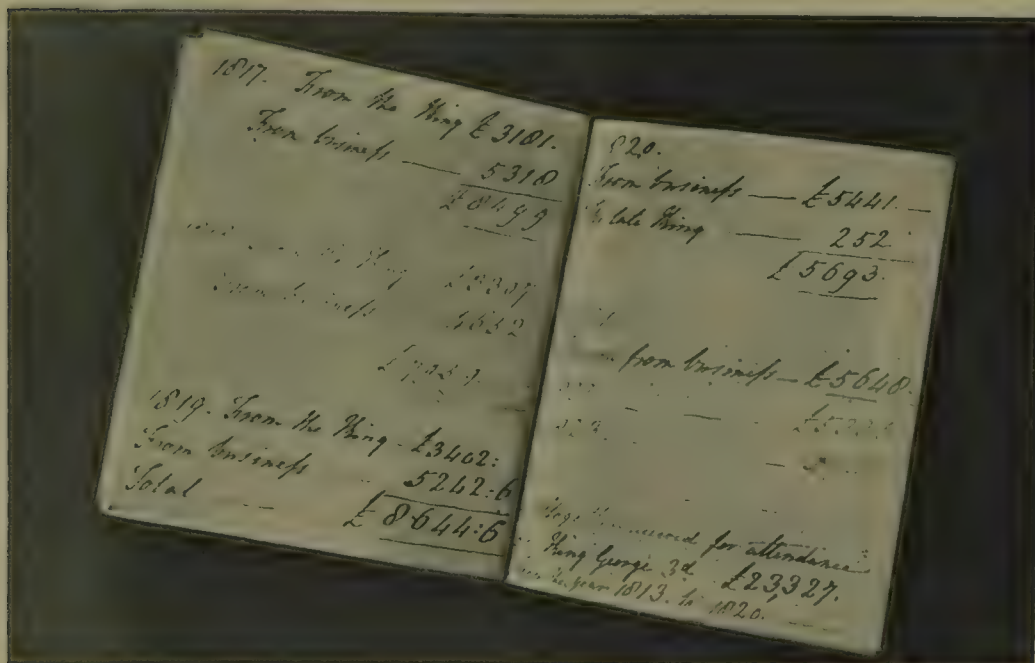
SPLIT OPEN TO SHOW THE INTERIOR AND SEEDS: (FROM TOP TO BOTTOM) THE CULINARY PEA; THE BROAD BEAN AND A BLADDER-SENNA FOR COMPARISON.

Photographs by Harold Bastin.

the seeds, or by warning graminivorous birds to leave them alone. Conclusive evidence on these points is still lacking; nor do we know for certain why the multiple fruits of the quaint strawberry-headed clover (*Trifolium fragifera*)—rosy red when ripe and with a false promise of succulence—so convincingly imitate their namesake. The illusion arises after fertilization, when the calyx of each individual flower swells into a sort of bladder enclosing the tiny pod. Do fruit-eating birds peck at these counterfeits and so help to disperse their seeds? Or does the whole "head" break away from the plant to be rolled about by the wind?



# MEMORIALS OF BRITISH MEDICAL PIONEERS : TREASURES OF THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.



(Above) Recording that he received £23,327 from George III for attendance from 1813-20; a M.S. account book of Dr. Matthew Baillie, John Hunter's nephew.  
(Right) A mezzotint after the painting by Samuel Cousins in the Royal College of Surgeons; John Hunter. Master Lambton's head is also engraved on the plate.



"Left to my friend Charles James Fox M.P., 1793"; the watch presented to John Hunter by the Staff of St. George's Hospital.



Dedicated to Mrs. John Hunter, who wrote the words; Haydn's Vol. I; Canzonettas, open at "My Mother bade me bind my hair..."



Inscribed "John Hunter, St. George's Hospital" founder of the Royal Veterinary College; a fleam (lancet used in veterinary surgery).



Used by Dr. William Hunter; a set of five pharmaceutical instruments, two of which bear his name engraved on the shafts.

The objects we illustrate were among those shown at the opening of the Library and Museum of the Hunterian Society (founded 1819) in new premises at 41, Portland Place on October 5. The inauguration ceremony was performed by Lord Horder, and the President, Sir Arthur Porritt received. Towards the middle of the 18th century, the brothers William and John Hunter (of whom the Society possesses many relics) effected a revolution in the treatment of disease. They were the first to bring science, as we understand it today, into the service of medicine, and to realise that

an understanding of the processes that govern all living matter must go hand in hand with the study of mankind. Modern theory and practice are based on the methods they introduced, which are as valid today as when John Hunter kept his menagerie for experimental purposes at Earl's Court, and William expounded his discoveries in anatomy and physiology in his dissecting rooms. Both have the right to rank as original thinkers of a high order—William as an obstetrician and John as one of the greatest surgeons of all time.



# NOW A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE FOR "JANEITES": SCENES AT CHAWTON.



IDENTIFIED AS HAVING BELONGED TO JANE AUSTEN: A DONKEY-CART WHICH IS HOUSED IN ONE OF THE OUTBUILDINGS OF CHAWTON COTTAGE.



HOME OF THE PROWTINGS, FRIENDS OF JANE AUSTEN: THE HOUSE WHICH BEARS THEIR NAME, "PROWTINGS," AT CHAWTON, HAMPSHIRE.



OPENED AS A MUSEUM IN 1949: THE COTTAGE AT CHAWTON IN WHICH JANE AUSTEN LIVED WITH HER MOTHER AND SISTER CASSANDRA FROM 1809 UNTIL 1817.



THE GARDEN OF THE COTTAGE AT CHAWTON, NEAR ALTON; NOW RE-DESIGNED TO RESEMBLE THAT OF JANE AUSTEN'S TIME.



PLANTED AS A SAPLING BY JANE AUSTEN CIRCA 1809-1817: AN OAK-TREE AT CHAWTON WHICH IS NOW IN ITS PRIME.

Since 1949, when the Jane Austen Museum was opened in the cottage at Chawton in which Jane Austen lived from 1809 until the year of her death, 1817, various improvements have been made. Many additions have been made to the museum

exhibits. It was in this cottage that Jane wrote, in the form that we have them, all her novels except "Northanger Abbey." She died at Winchester on July 18, 1817, as a memorial window in the Cathedral testifies.



## MEMORIES OF JANE AUSTEN: CHAWTON, NEAR ALTON, HAMPSHIRE.



CHAWTON CHURCH: THE CHANCEL IS STILL INTACT, BUT THE REST OF THE CHURCH WAS DAMAGED BY FIRE IN 1871 AND REBUILT.



THE DOORWAY TO CHAWTON HOUSE: THE HOUSE DATES FROM THE LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY WITH LARGE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ADDITIONS, AND IS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE.



HOME OF EDWARD AUSTEN KNIGHT, JANE'S BROTHER: CHAWTON HOUSE, WHICH HE INHERITED FROM A SECOND COUSIN, WHOSE NAME HE TOOK.

The Jane Austen Society, founded in 1940, has now over 900 members, many of whom travelled to Alton earlier this year to take part in the general meeting and to explore the Chawton countryside. The cottage in which Jane Austen lived with



JUST OUTSIDE THE WALL OF HER HOUSE: A LARGE OAK-TREE WHICH JANE AUSTEN PLANTED AS A SAPLING OVER A HUNDRED-AND-THIRTY YEARS AGO.

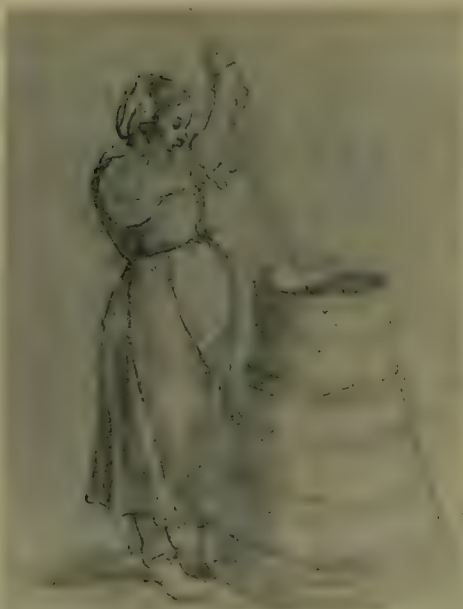
her mother and sister Cassandra is about a mile from Alton, and was on the property of her brother, Edward. For the first twenty-five years of her life Jane Austen lived at Steventon, where her father was rector.



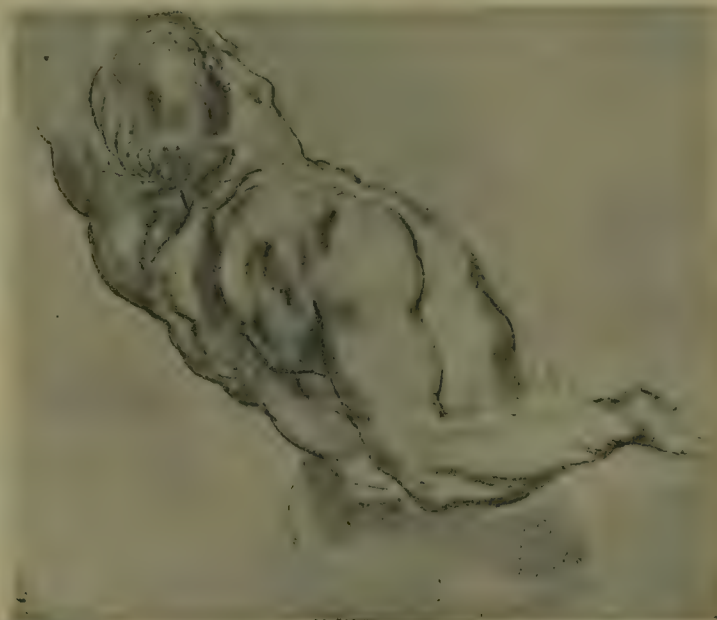
**THE GENIUS OF RUBENS  
IN ITS FULL SPLENDOUR.**



A NUDE MAN.  
(BOYMANS MUSEUM, ROTTERDAM.)



A WOMAN CHURNING BUTTER.  
(CHATSWORTH ESTATES CO.)



A NUDE MAN.  
(ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD.)



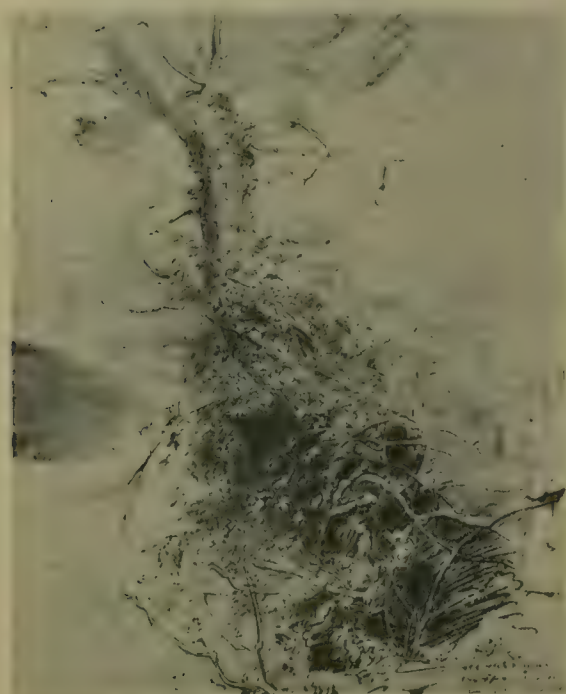
THE MARRIAGE OF MARIA DE MEDICI.  
(MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.)



INFANTA MARIA, QUEEN OF HUNGARY.  
(MR. JULIUS SINGER.)



ACHILLES DIPPED IN THE STYX BY THETIS.  
(BOYMANS MUSEUM.)



A TREE-TRUNK AND BRAMBLES.  
(CHATSWORTH ESTATES CO.)



HERCULES AND DISCORD.  
(BOYMANS MUSEUM.)



THREE NUDE WOMEN.  
(BOYMANS MUSEUM.)

An outstandingly important Loan Exhibition of works by Sir Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) was opened on October 4 by the Lord Mayor of London at the Galleries of Messrs. Wildenstein and Co. in New Bond Street. It is held under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society, and through the generosity of Monsieur

Georges Wildenstein the money raised by entrance fees and the sale of the fine and scholarly catalogues will be given to the Lord Mayor's National Thanksgiving Fund. The works on view illustrate the genius of Rubens in its full breadth and splendour.



## CLASSICAL AND ROMANTIC: FACETS OF RUBENS' ART.



MINERVA DRIVING REBELLION FROM THE THRONE OF JAMES I.  
(MUSEES-ROYAUX DES BEAUX-ARTS, BRÜSSÉLS.)



CHASTITY DESTROYING LUST.  
(MUSÉE ROYALE, ANTWERP.)



THE GARDEN OF LOVE. (LADY LEVER ART GALLERY.)



THE GARDEN OF LOVE. (LADY LEVER ART GALLERY.)



THETIS RECEIVING ARMS FROM VULCAN FOR ACHILLES.  
(MUSÉE DE PAU.)



THE DEATH OF HECTOR.  
(MUSÉE DE PAU.)

Denys Sutton, who contributes the preface to the catalogue of the current Loan Exhibition of Works by Sir Peter Paul Rubens at Messrs. Wildenstein's Galleries in aid of the Lord Mayor's National Thanksgiving Fund, writes of this great painter that "He worked with such a variety of media and with so many

different aims in view. Designs for tapestry, engravings, book illustrations, poured forth from his invention as well as figure paintings, allegories, mythological subjects, religious paintings, landscapes and portraits." The present exhibition illustrates many sides of his art and indicates the immense range of his powers.





It is, I suppose, quite normal for all of us, if we are to steer a steady course through the vast and, by now not inaccurately charted country of painters and painting, to keep at least the better known names neatly docketed in our minds as possessing this and that characteristic. The major ones—as great men should—escape time and again from this artificial strait-jacket and reveal new subtleties every time we are fortunate enough to stand before them. For example, I cannot tell how often I have wondered and rejoiced at the power and mastery of the Bellini portrait of the Doge Lordeano in the National Gallery—yet seeing it again in the new air-conditioned room I found myself noticing not only its beauty as a portrait, but also the miraculous painting of the patterned silk cloak. In the past I had been so interested in the modelling of the features that this admittedly minor point had escaped me: how easy it is to look at things and not to see them! With lesser men one is not so likely to make these private and rather shameful discoveries—they put all they have in the shop



FIG. 1. "THE WOOD CHILDREN"; BY JOSEPH WRIGHT OF DERBY (1734-1797). A CHARACTERISTIC GROUP IN HIS "HOPPNERISH" MANNER.

window, as it were, and keep little or nothing back. But, to be sure, as one goes about the world and sees more and more—and does one's best not to know less and less—these minor people do sometimes assume a new mantle—and now, thanks to an admirable loan collection displayed in the Graves Gallery at Sheffield a month or so ago, Joseph Wright of Derby, whom I thought was so neatly pigeon-holed as a fair portrait painter and as the only artist of his time who took a genuine interest in popular science, seems to me to be something more. I dare say not much more, but this show did at least reveal a side of his talent which a great many of us had not seen previously. There were the paintings—most of the well known canvases, including "The Orrery" from the Derby Museum, and numerous portraits, among them the Hoppnerish "Wood Children" (Fig. 1) and those experiments with artificial light which are by no means all tedious: there's the "Orrery" for one thing, which is full of incident and a fine composition and also the less well-known "A Young Artist, Holding a Lighted Candle and Looking At a Model of a Crouching Venus," which seems to me a very pretty affair indeed (Fig. 2) and well worth attention (cumbersome title and all), if only as an extremely competent piece of still-life painting. It is true that one grows tired of his interest in—I almost wrote obsession with—candlelight and conflagrations and explosions. How he would have enjoyed the blitz and the blackout! Others—great men—have experimented with candlelight. Rembrandt himself and even El Greco—but only incidentally. Wright—a little man—is exasperating because he keeps

## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

### A LANDSCAPE PAINTER MANQUÉ.

By FRANK DAVIS.

harping on the subject. Well, there he was at his best and his worst as a painter—and suddenly I found myself looking at a series of about a dozen drawings which seemed to give him at once an honourable place among English landscape draughtsmen. If my memory is correct (for I have mislaid the catalogue) the majority belonged to individuals in the neighbourhood of Derby and had presumably been in private possession since the day they were made. There were enough of them to exhibit Wright as a very distinct personality in the Cozens tradition (he was a contemporary of the young Cozens) and to make one wonder what his career might have been had he concentrated on landscape; indeed I am tempted to think of him now as a landscapist *manque*, a man who never really found himself. His drawings are rare enough—there is no example in the British Museum collection—but it so happens that one belonging to the Corporation Art Gallery, Derby, was on view in London during August at The Guildhall Exhibition arranged by the Empire Art Loan Exhibition Society (Fig. 3). This exhibition, by the way, which included the well-known Thomas Rowlandson, "King George III Returning from Hunting through Eton," lent by H.M. The King, was a selection of 158 water-colours to which the majority of public galleries in England contributed and had returned home after a long tour through Australia and New Zealand. It was shown throughout Australia in 1948 and was transferred to New Zealand the following year.

I see I wrote about Wright on this page on October 29th last year with reference to his role—such as it was—as an eighteenth century interpreter of science for the million, and I used as illustration two of the most popular prints of the period after two of his most popular pictures—"The Air Pump" in the Tate Gallery, and the "Orrery" at Derby. Now, very much to my surprise, I am talking about him again, not, confound the fellow, because he turns out to be bigger than I thought, but because it is clear that at one time or another he spread his net wider than I knew. I rather suspect that, if the truth must be told, I am writing a little ungraciously about him, poor man, to excuse my own failure to have tracked down this aspect of his talent long ago. I can only say that I have spoken to several knowledgeable people and found them no less ignorant.

I think these three illustrations, if I may be allowed to attempt a revision of my previous estimate of Wright's contribution to English painting, sum up with reasonable fairness the range of his interests. In the first he is the competent academic portrait painter venturing dangerously close to treacly sentiment and not quite able, even if he wished, to paint children as they are—these are three nice well-behaved little creatures in their best clothes, each of them carefully posed and painfully self-conscious. Compare them with those jolly little characters, the "Graham Children," by Hogarth, at the

National Gallery (in many respects not nearly so elegant a composition) and you see at once the gulf which separates a great man from a lesser. Wright is far more at home with his "Young Artist," of Fig. 2—but here he is not endeavouring to please fond parents but absorbed in the special problems of light and shadow which interested him so much. Incidentally it would be interesting to know what pictures by Honthorst were known to him—it is difficult to resist the assumption that the Dutch painter exercised a considerable influence upon experiments of this kind. With the water-colour



FIG. 2. "A YOUNG ARTIST HOLDING A LIGHTED CANDLE AND LOOKING AT A MODEL OF A CROUCHING VENUS"; BY JOSEPH WRIGHT OF DERBY. ONE OF THE BEST OF HIS ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING EXPERIMENTS.

of Dovedale we are in a different world altogether; conventional it may be, and even tame, but how one wishes he had done more water-colours of this sort! Certainly one or two of the dozen exhibited at Sheffield showed a delicacy and a liveliness no one would have suspected if he had only the long series of oils upon which to form a judgment. As there are so few, perhaps he did these purely for his own pleasure, and, finding no one took much interest in them, lost interest himself. It is just the sort of thing an independent and somewhat cantankerous temperament, living in the Midlands away from the world of fashion, could do only too easily.



FIG. 3. "DOVEDALE"; BY JOSEPH WRIGHT OF DERBY. ONE OF HIS RARE WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPE SUBJECTS. (Illustrations by Courtesy of the Derby Corporation Art Gallery.)

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# AN ENGLISH MANOR IN MINIATURE: CHILDS COURT, A UNIQUE FURNISHED DOLLS' HOUSE.



POINTING OUT SOME OF THE FEATURES OF CHILDS COURT TO THE CHILDREN AT CHAILEY: MISS ELIZABETH MUNTZ, WHO DESIGNED AND BUILT THIS UNIQUE DOLLS' HOUSE.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF CHILDS COURT, SHOWING SOME OF THE MAIN ROOMS, WHICH INCLUDE NURSERIES, BEDROOMS AND A DINING- AND DRAWING-ROOM.



A PERFECT COTSWOLD MANOR IN MINIATURE: CHILDS COURT, AN EXTERIOR VIEW. THERE ARE THREE STAIRCASES AND OVER ONE HUNDRED WINDOWS.



BUILT ROUND THREE SIDES OF A QUADRANGLE: CHILDS COURT, WHICH STANDS 4 FT. 5 INS. BY 5 FT. 6 INS.



OPEN TO VISITORS NOT OVER 6 INS. TALL: CHILDS COURT, SHOWING THE WEST WINGS CONTAINING THE "THEATRE," BEDROOMS AND A BATHROOM.

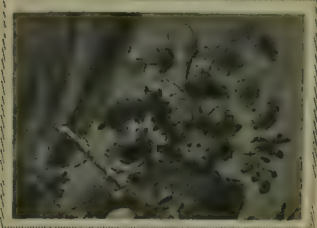


THE KITCHEN AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS: THE EAST WING OF CHILDS COURT, A "MINIATURE MANSION" COMMISSIONED BY MRS. ERIC KENNINGTON FOR HER DAUGHTER.

Between the years 1932-1936 Elizabeth Muntz, the sculptor, designed and built a dolls' house representing a Cotswold manor of the year 1614. This was commissioned by Mrs. Eric Kennington for her daughter, Catherine Diana. This perfect Cotswold manor in miniature has now been presented by Mrs. Kennington to the Girls' Heritage at the Heritage Craft Schools and Hospitals, Chailey, Sussex. It is a

beautiful example of craftsmanship and is furnished in detail, from the hall, with its wrought-iron banisters and mirrors, to the white "Empire" drawing-room, with its carved fireplace. The house, which has over 100 windows, also boasts two secret hiding-places. Visitors, providing they are not more than six inches tall, are shown over the manor by the caretaker, Mrs. Cushion (to scale).

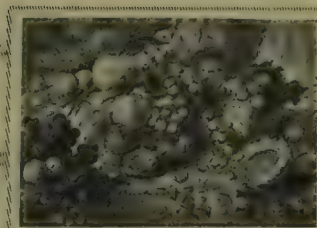




## IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.

### A FEW MORE ANEMONES.

By CLARENCE ELLIOTT.



In writing about "A Few Anemones" last week I chose some of my greatest favourites, and so rather skimmed the cream of the family. But the standard of anemone beauty is so high that almost every species, as it comes into flower, insists on being a rather rich favourite. In fact they are practically all cream.

*Anemone pulsatilla* is a rare British native and an absolutely first rate garden plant. As its English name, Pasque Flower, implies, it flowers at or in the neighbourhood of Easter. But Easter being a festival of rather irregular habits, never seeming to be quite certain just when to occur, the Pasque Flower finds difficulty in synchronising.

I have made pilgrimage many times to see *Anemone pulsatilla* flowering on a certain sugarloaf hill in the Chilterns, where it grows by the hundred in the short turf that clothes the chalk. More recently, and sworn to secrecy (quite unnecessary—but, you never know) I have been taken to see *pulsatilla* on the Cotswold oolitic limestone. Growing wild in this country it is much dwarfer than the cultivated garden specimens. The rather carrot-like foliage lies low among the grass and thyme, and the flower stems only rise three or four inches high. But the purple flowers are huge for the size of the plant. They are about as big as the big Dutch crocuses, with a silky down on the backs of the petals and upon the stems. There is a fountain of golden anthers in the centre of the chalice. Need I say that on no account should a single plant of *Anemone pulsatilla* ever be dug from the wild, in this country, for the garden at home? You can buy all the plants you want, raised from home-saved seed, from any nursery that specialises in Alpine plants.

There are many varieties of *Anemone pulsatilla* in cultivation, mostly collected forms, or geographical varieties, of continental origin. There is a white flowered variety, and one with rather small chocolate-coloured flowers, and there is one known in gardens as the Budapest variety, which is, I think, the finest of all. This has six to nine-inch stems carrying very large flowers of an exquisite lavender or dove blue, densely silky in bud and on the backs of the petals. Fortunately it breeds true from seed. An established clump of the Budapest Pasque Flower carrying a dozen or two of these enchanting blossoms is as good a thing as the garden gives.

Almost equally lovely was a variety called "Mrs. Van der Elst." The flowers, of medium size, were pure clear shell pink. It came from Holland and was plentiful thirty or so years ago. It did not breed true from seed and was doubtless propagated vegetatively, in Holland, probably from root cuttings. In attempting that method I killed my last plant. As far as I know "Mrs. Van der Elst" is no longer in

*Anemone narcissiflora* should be easy to grow, yet for some reason I have never had much success with it. It often grows by the acre and by the million in the high Alpine pastures, with stems a foot or eighteen inches high, carrying a head of ten or a dozen white blossoms, which in carriage are very like the white polyanthus narcissus. But the buds, and the backs of the petals, are stained pink or red like apple-blossom. Two years ago I brought home a root from the Alps, which is now well established in my garden and I

As far as I know, all who have possessed this rare species have treated it with the utmost respect and grown it under glass. No one seems to have had the courage to risk it in the open air. Possibly it is known to come from a low altitude with every likelihood, therefore, of being tender in England. But some day, let us hope, some hardy soul will risk planting *Anemone glaucifolia* in the open border. Then, if it should prove hardy, it will almost certainly grow and flower with greater vigour and beauty than



LIKE THE USUAL GARDEN FORMS OF *ANEMONE PULSATILLA* BUT WITH FLOWERS OF "PURE, CLEAR, SHELL PINK": A PLANT OF THE NOW EXTREMELY RARE VARIETY "MRS. VAN DER ELST," WHICH UNFORTUNATELY DOES NOT COME TRUE TO SEED.

Photographs by D. F. Merrett.



A WHITE FORM OF *ANEMONE PULSATILLA*, TO WHICH THE WHITE FLOWERS AND THE GOLDEN ANTHERS, COMBINED WITH THE HEAVILY DOWNY STALKS AND BACKS OF THE PETALS, COMBINE TO GIVE AN APPEARANCE AT ONCE GHOSTLY AND RICH.

cultivation. If it does exist anywhere in this country, I would dearly like to be introduced. The Pasque Flower is quite easy to grow. It demands full sun, enjoys ordinary loam, and in nature at any rate seems to stick to chalky or lime formations. It is best planted in spring, and once established should be left well alone for all time. If you want more plants, save and sow seeds. They are easy to raise.

hope to flower it next summer and secure seeds, and eventually a family of young plants. Although the plant is easy to collect, with its tuft of fibrous root no deeper than eight or ten inches, I have never found it easy to re-establish, and I have always left its Alpine home just too early to collect ripe seed.

*Anemone magellanica* is, in effect, like *A. narcissiflora*, nine inches or so high, and with heads of pale yellow flowers. Seed of this species was given to me years ago by the late C. W. James, who, apart from his deep knowledge of books, pictures, music, and goodness knows what else, was a sort of peripatetic clearing-house for choice plants among good gardeners and keen plantsmen. With no garden of his own, whenever he visited me he almost invariably brought some plant treasure or pinch of seeds, and always he would carry off some plant, seed or cutting, strange, rare, beautiful, or all three. Although *Anemone magellanica* is not a thriller, I like to grow it as a souvenir of my old friend, so plump, so pedantic and always so amusing.

I said a few more anemones and a very few it must be. I must ignore the brilliant St. Brigid and Creagh Castle strains, the blinding scarlet *A. fulgens*, as well as the various forms of our native anemone, *A. nemorosa*, the pale lavender *A. n. Robinsoniana*, the large, bluer *Alleni*, and the prim little old-maidish double white, all of which are so good for rambling into wide pools of colour by means of their roots which spread like some beneficent twitch-grass.

But there is an anemone species which I must mention, for it is surely one of the most beautiful of all. *Anemone glaucifolia* is one of the rarest of rare plants, in this country. I know of only three gardens which have it, though there may possibly be a few others. The plant comes, I am told, from China, though from what altitude I do not know. It has handsome deeply-divided grey-green leaves, about a foot long. The flower stems, as I have seen them in pot-grown specimens under glass, are about two feet high and carry one or several splendid flowers, three or four inches across, with finely rounded petals of an exceptionally lovely lavender blue. One of the places where *Anemone glaucifolia* is grown is at the R.H.S. gardens at Wisley. In "Wisley in September" in the September 1950 issue of the R.H.S. Journal *Anemone glaucifolia* is reported as flowering in the Alpine House with "purple, poppy-like flowers."



A GREAT RARITY WHICH MAY YET PROVE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ALL ANEMONES: *ANEMONE GLAUCIFOLIA*, WHICH HAS FLOWERS OF "EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY LAVENDER BLUE," BUT WHOSE STRENGTH AND HARDINESS HAVE NOT YET BEEN TESTED.

the pot-grown greenhouse specimens which are the only ones that I have seen, all of which seemed too long in the stem, too "drawn" for perfect beauty. Meanwhile flock to see the plant in flower at Wisley—its probably too late this year—but don't write and ask me where to obtain specimens, not even with a prepaid telegram form enclosed, for I just could not tell you.



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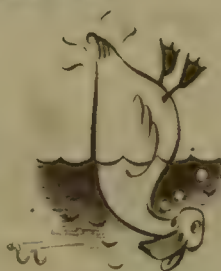
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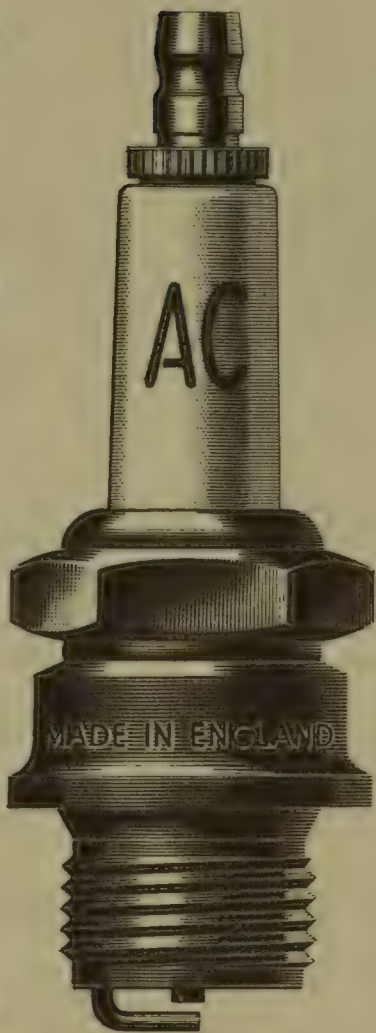
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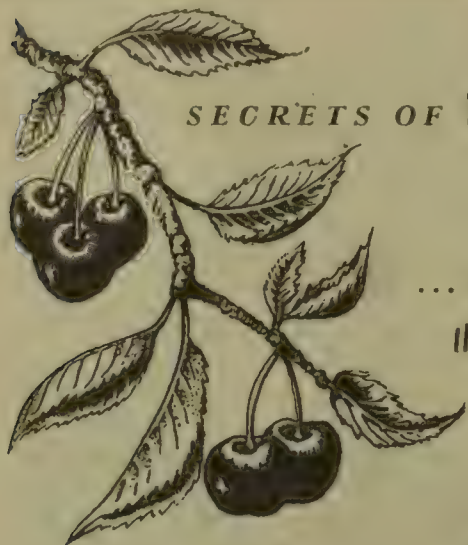
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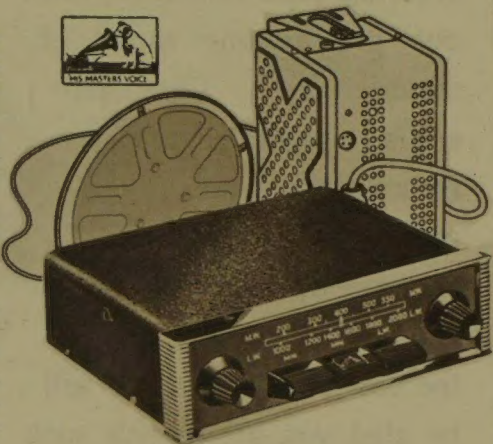
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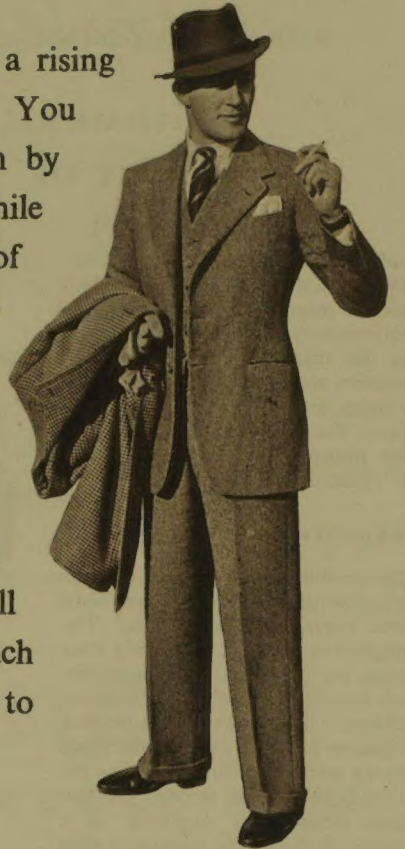
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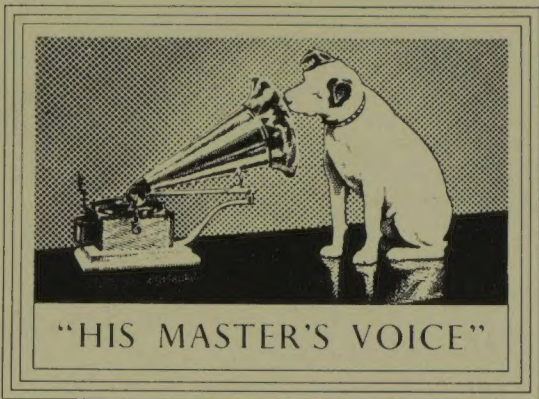
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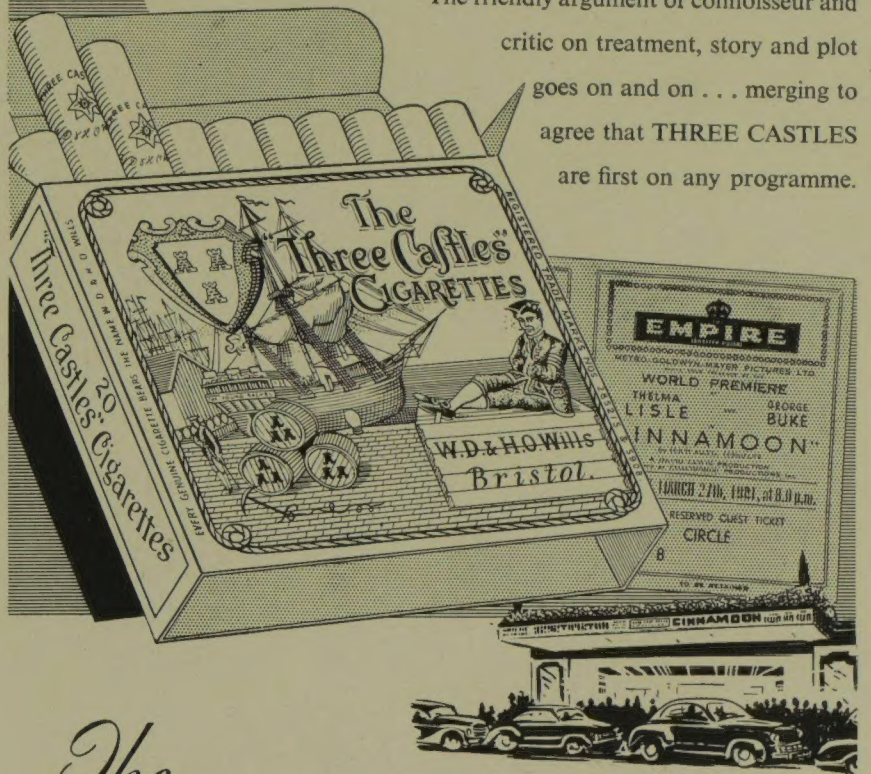
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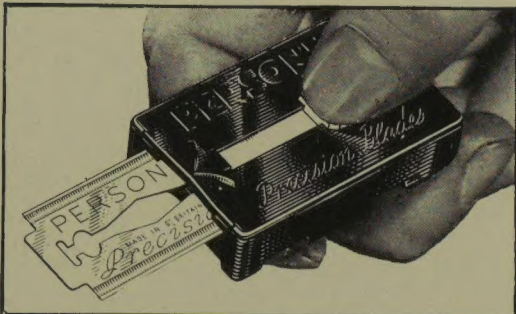
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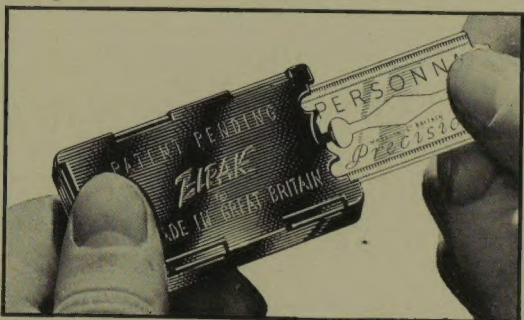
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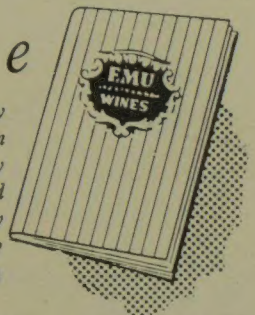
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